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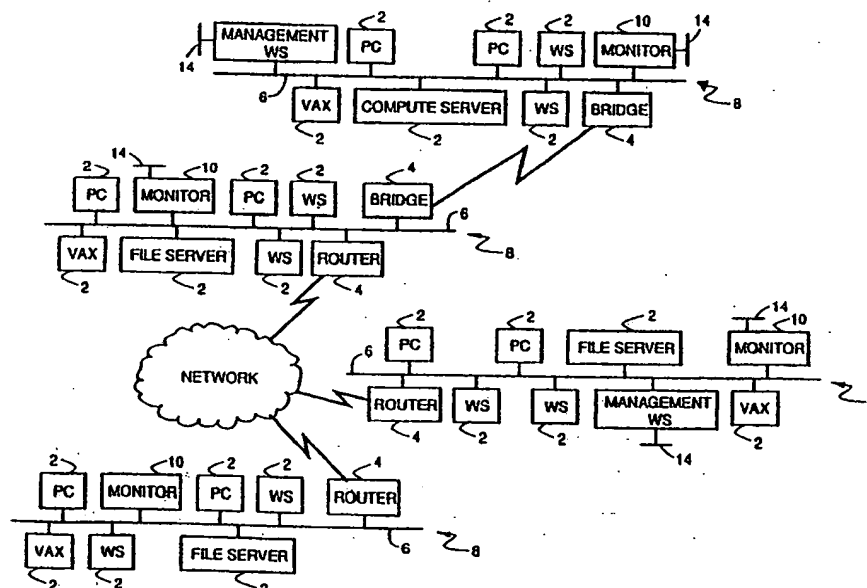
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(54) Title: NETWORK MONITORING



(57) Abstract

Monitoring is done of communications which occur in a network of nodes (2), each communication being effected by a transmission of one or more packets among two or more communicating nodes (2), each communication complying with a predefined communication protocol selected from among protocols available in the network. The contents of packets are detected passively and in real time, communication information (130, 152, 178) associated with multiple protocols is derived from the packet contents.

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NETWORK MONITORINGBackground of the Invention

The invention relates to monitoring and managing communication networks for computers.

5 Today's computer networks are large complex systems with many components from a large variety of vendors. These networks often span large geographic areas ranging from a campus-like setting to world wide networks. While the network itself can be used by many different types of
10 organizations, the purpose of these networks is to move information between computers. Typical applications are electronic mail, transaction processing, remote database, query, and simple file transfer. Usually, the organization that has installed and is running the
15 network needs the network to be running properly in order to operate its business. Since these networks are complex systems, there are various controls provided by the different equipment to control and manage the network. Network management is the task of planning,
20 engineering, securing and operating a network.

To manage the network properly, the Network Manager has some obvious needs. First, the Network Manager must trouble shoot problems. As the errors develop in a running network, the Network Manager must
25 have some tools that notify him of the errors and allow him to diagnose and repair these errors. Second, the Network Manager needs to configure the network in such a manner that the network loading characteristics provide the best service possible for the network users. To do
30 this the Network Manager must have tools that allow him visibility into access patterns, bottlenecks and general loading. With such data, the Network Manager can reconfigure the network components for better service.

There are many different components that need to
35 be managed in the network. These elements can be, but

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are not limited to: routers, bridges, PC's, workstations, minicomputers, supercomputers, printers, file servers, switches and pbx's. Each component provides a protocol for reading and writing the management variables in the machine. These variables are usually defined by the component vendor and are usually referred to as a Management Information Base (MIB). There are some standard MIB's, such as the IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force) MIB I and MIB II standard definitions. Through the reading and writing of MIB variables, software in other computers can manage or control the component. The software in the component that provides remote access to the MIB variables is usually called an agent. Thus, an individual charged with the responsibility of managing a large network often will use various tools to manipulate the MIB's of various agents on the network.

Unfortunately, the standards for accessing MIBs are not yet uniformly provided nor are the MIB definitions complete enough to manage an entire network. The Network Manager must therefore use several different types of computers to access the agents in the network. This poses a problem, since the errors occurring on the network will tend to show up in different computers and the Network Manager must therefore monitor several different screens to determine if the network is running properly. Even when the Network Manager is able to accomplish this task, the tools available are not sufficient for the Network Manager to function properly. Furthermore, there are many errors and loadings on the network that are not reported by agents. Flow control problems, retransmissions, on-off segment loading, network capacities and utilizations are some of the types of data that are not provided by the agents.

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Simple needs like charging each user for actual network usage are impossible.

Summary of the Invention

In general, in one aspect, the invention features
5 monitoring communications which occur in a network of nodes, each communication being effected by a transmission of one or more packets among two or more communicating nodes, each communication complying with a predefined communication protocol selected from among
10 protocols available in the network. The contents of packets are detected passively and in real time, communication information associated with multiple protocols is derived from the packet contents.

Preferred embodiments of the invention include the
15 following features. The communication information derived from the packet contents is associated with multiple layers of at least one of the protocols.

In general, in another aspect, the invention features monitoring communication dialogs which occur in
20 a network of nodes, each dialog being effected by a transmission of one or more packets among two or more communicating nodes, each dialog complying with a predefined communication protocol selected from among protocols available in the network. Information about
25 the states of dialogs occurring in the network and which comply with different selected protocols available in the network is derived from the packet contents.

Preferred embodiments of the invention include the following features. A current state is maintained for
30 each dialog, and the current state is updated in response to the detected contents of transmitted packets. For each dialog, a history of events is maintained based on information derived from the contents of packets, and the history of events is analyzed to derive information about
35 the dialog. The analysis of the history includes

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counting events and gathering statistics about events. The history is monitored for dialogs which are inactive, and dialogs which have been inactive for a predetermined period of time are purged. For example, the current
5 state is updated to data state in response to observing the transmission of at least two data related packets from each node. Sequence numbers of data related packets stored in the history of events are analyzed and retransmissions are detected based on the sequence
10 numbers. The the current state is updated based on each new packet associated with the dialog; if an updated current state cannot be determined, information about prior packets associated with the dialog is consulted as an aid in updating the state. The history of events may
15 be searched to identify the initiator of a dialog.

The full set of packets associated with a dialog up to a point in time completely define a true state of the dialog at that point in time, and the step of updating the current state in response to the detected
20 contents of transmitted packets includes generating a current state (e.g., "unknown") which may not conform to the true state. The current state may be updated to the true state based on information about prior packets transmitted in the dialog.

25 Each communication may involve multiple dialogs corresponding to a specific protocol. Each protocol layer of the communication may be parsed and analyzed to isolate each dialog and statistics may be kept for each dialog. The protocols may include a connectionless-type
30 protocol in which the state of a dialog is implicit in transmitted packets, and the step of deriving information about the states of dialogs includes inferring the states of the dialogs from the packets. Keeping statistics for protocol layers may be temporarily suspended when parsing

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and statistics gathering is not rapid enough to match the rate of packets to be parsed.

In general, in another aspect, the invention features monitoring the operation of the network with respect to specific items of performance during normal operation, generating a model of the network based on the monitoring, and setting acceptable threshold levels for the specific items of performance based on the model. In preferred embodiments, the operation of the network is monitored with respect to the specific items of performance during periods which may include abnormal operation.

In general, in another aspect, the invention features the combination of a monitor connected to the network medium for passively, and in real time, monitoring transmitted packets and storing information about dialogs associated with the packets, and a workstation for receiving the information about dialogs from the monitor and providing an interface to a user. In preferred embodiments, the workstation includes means for enabling a user to observe events of active dialogs.

In general, in another aspect, the invention features apparatus for monitoring packet communications in a network of nodes in which communications may be in accordance with multiple protocols. The apparatus includes a monitor connected to a communication medium of the network for passively, and in real time, monitoring transmitted packets of different protocols and storing information about communications associated with the packets, the communications being in accordance with different protocols, and a workstation for receiving the information about the communications from the monitor and providing an interface to a user. The monitor and the workstation include means for relaying the information about multiple protocols with respect to communication in

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the different protocols from the monitor to the workstation in accordance with a single common network management protocol.

In general, in another aspect, the invention
5 features diagnosing communication problems between two nodes in a network of nodes interconnected by links. The operation of the network is monitored with respect to specific items of performance during normal operation. A model of normal operation of the network is generated
10 based on the monitoring. Acceptable threshold levels are set for the specific items of performance based on the model. The operation of the network is monitored with respect to the specific items of performance during periods which may include abnormal operation. When
15 abnormal operation of the network with respect to communication between the two nodes is detected, the problem is diagnosed by separately analyzing the performance of each of the nodes and each of the links connecting the two nodes to isolate the abnormal
20 operation.

In general, in another aspect, the invention features a method of timing the duration of a transaction of interest occurring in the course of communication between nodes of a network, the beginning of the
25 transaction being defined by the sending of a first packet of a particular kind from one node to the other, and the end of the transaction being defined by the sending of another packet of a particular kind between the nodes. In the method, packets transmitted in the
30 network are monitored passively and in real time. The beginning time of the transaction is determined based on the appearance of the first packet. A determination is made of when the other packet has been transmitted. The timing of the duration of the transaction is ended upon
35 the appearance of the other packet.

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In general, in another aspect, the invention features, tracking node address to node name mappings in a network of nodes of the kind in which each node has a possibly nonunique node name and a unique node address
5 within the network and in which node addresses can be assigned and reassigned to node names dynamically using a name binding protocol message incorporated within a packet. In the method, packets transmitted in the network are monitored, and a table linking node names to
10 node addresses is updated based on information contained in the name binding protocol messages in the packets.

One advantage of the invention is that it enables a network manager to passively monitor multi-protocol networks at multiple layers of the communications. In
15 addition, it organizes and presents network performance statistics in terms of dialogs which are occurring at any desired level of the communication. This technique of organizing and displaying network performance statistics provides an effective and useful view of network
20 performance and facilitates a quick diagnosis of network problems.

Other advantages and features will become apparent from the following description of the preferred embodiment and from the claims.

25 Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of a network;

Fig. 2 shows the layered structure of a network communication and a protocol tree within that layered environment;

30 Fig. 3 illustrates the structure of an ethernet/IP/TCP packet;

Fig. 4 illustrates the different layers of a communication between two nodes;

Fig. 5 shows the software modules within the
35 Monitor;

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Fig. 6 shows the structure of the Monitor software in terms of tasks and intertask communication mechanisms;

Figs. 7a-c show the STATS data structures which store performance statistics relating to the the data
5 link layer;

Fig. 8 is a event/state table describing the operation of the state machine for a TCP connection;

Fig. 9a is a history data structure that is identified by a pointer found in the appropriate dialog
10 statistics data within STATS;

Fig. 9b is a record from the history table;

Fig. 10 is a flow diagram of the Look_for_Data_State routine;

Fig. 11 is a flow diagram of the
15 Look_for_Initiator routine that is called by the Look_for_Data_State routine;

Fig. 12 is a flow diagram of the Look_for_Retransmission routine which is called by the Look_at_History routine;

20 Fig. 13 is a diagram of the major steps in processing a frame through the Real Time Parser (RTP);

Fig. 14 is a diagram of the major steps in the processing a statistics threshold event;

Fig. 15 is a diagram of the major steps in the
25 processing of a database update;

Fig. 16 is a diagram of the major steps in the processing of a monitor control request;

Fig. 17 is a logical map of the network as displayed by the Management Workstation;

30 Fig. 18 is a basic summary tool display screen;

Fig. 19 is a protocol selection menu that may be invoked through the summary tool display screen;

Figs. 20a-g are examples of the statistical variables which are displayed for different protocols;

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Fig. 21 is an example of information that is displayed in the dialogs panel of the summary tool display screen;

Fig. 22 is a basic data screen presenting a rate values panel, a count values panel and a protocols seen panel;

Fig. 23 is a traffic matrix screen;

Fig. 24 is a flow diagram of the algorithm for adaptively establishing network thresholds based upon actual network performance;

Fig. 25 is a simple multi-segment network;

Fig. 26 is a flow diagram of the operation of the diagnostic analyzer algorithm;

Fig. 27 is a flow diagram of the source node analyzer algorithm;

Fig. 28 is a flow diagram of the sink node analyzer algorithm;

Fig. 29 is a flow diagram of the link analysis logic;

Fig. 30 is a flow diagram of the DLL problem checking routine;

Fig. 31 is a flow diagram of the IP problem checking routine;

Fig. 32 is a flow diagram of the IP link component problem checking routine;

Fig. 33 is a flow diagram of the DLL link component problem checking routine;

Fig. 34 shows the structure of the event timing database;

Fig. 35 is a flow diagram of the operation of the event timing module (ETM) in the Network Monitor;

Fig. 36 is a network which includes an Appletalk® segment;

Fig. 37 is a Name Table that is maintained by the Address Tracking Module (ATM);

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Fig. 38 is a flow diagram of the operation of the ATM; and

Fig. 39 is a flow diagram of the operation of the ATM.

5 Also attached hereto before the claims are the following appendices:

Appendix I identifies the SNMP MIB subset that is supported by the Monitor and the Management Workstation (2 pages);

10 Appendix II defines the extension to the standard MIB that are supported by the Monitor and the Management Workstation (25 pages);

Appendix III is a summary of the protocol variables for which the Monitor gathers statistics and a
15 brief description of the variables, where appropriate (17 pages);

Appendix IV is a list of the Summary Tool Values Display Fields with brief descriptions (2 pages); and

20 Appendix V is a description of the actual screens for the Values Tool (34 pages).

Structure and Operation

The Network:

A typical network, such as the one shown in Fig. 1, includes at least three major components, namely,
25 network nodes 2, network elements 4 and communication lines 6. Network nodes 2 are the individual computers on the network. They are the very reason the network exists. They include but are not limited to workstations (WS), personal computers (PC), file servers (FS), compute
30 servers (CS) and host computers (e.g., a VAX), to name but a few. The term server is often used as though it was different from a node, but it is, in fact, just a node providing special services.

In general, network elements 4 are anything that
35 participate in the service of providing data movement in

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a network, i.e., providing the basic communications. They include, but are not limited to, LAN's, routers, bridges, gateways, multiplexors, switches and connectors. Bridges serve as connections between different network
5 segments. They keep track of the nodes which are connected to each of the segments to which they are connected. When they see a packet on one segment that is addressed to a node on another of their segments, they grab the packet from the one segment and transfer it to
10 the proper segment. Gateways generally provide connections between different network segments that are operating under different protocols and serve to convert communications from one protocol to the other. Nodes send packets to routers so that they may be directed over
15 the appropriate segments to the intended destination node.

Finally, network or communication lines 6 are the components of the network which connect nodes 2 and elements 4 together so that communications between nodes 2
20 may take place. They can be private lines, satellite lines or Public Carrier lines. They are expensive resources and are usually managed as separate entities. Often networks are organized into segments 8 that are connected by network elements 4. A segment 8 is a
25 section of a LAN connected at a physical level (this may include repeaters). Within a segment, no protocols at layers above the physical layer are needed to enable signals from two stations on the same segment to reach each other (i.e., there are no routers, bridges,
30 gateways...).

The Network Monitor and the Management Workstation:

In the described embodiment, there are two basic elements to the monitoring system which is to be described, namely, a Network Monitor 10 and a Management

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Workstation 12. Both elements interact with each other over the local area network (LAN).

Network Monitor 10 (referred to hereinafter simply as Monitor 10) is the data collection module which is
5 attached to the LAN. It is a high performance real time front end processor which collects packets on the network and performs some degree of analysis to search for actual or potential problems and to maintain statistical information for use in later analysis. In general, it
10 performs the following functions. It operates in a promiscuous mode to capture and analyze all packets on the segment and it extracts all items of interest from the frames. It generates alarms to notify the Management Workstation of the occurrence of significant events. It
15 receives commands from the Management Workstation, processes them appropriately and returns responses.

Management Workstation 12 is the operator interface. It collects and presents troubleshooting and performance information to the user. It is based on the
20 SunNet Manager (SNM) product and provides a graphical network-map-based interface and sophisticated data presentation and analysis tools. It receives information from Monitor 10, stores it and displays the information in various ways. It also instructs Monitor 10 to perform
25 certain actions. Monitor 10, in turn, sends responses and alarms to Management Workstation 12 over either the primary LAN or a backup serial link 14 using SNMP with the MIB extensions defined later.

These devices can be connected to each other over
30 various types of networks and are not limited to connections over a local area network. As indicated in Fig. 1, there can be multiple Workstations 12 as well as multiple Monitors 10.

Before describing these components in greater
35 detail, background information will first be reviewed

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regarding communication protocols which specify how communications are conducted over the network and regarding the structure of the packets.

The Protocol Tree:

5 As shown in Fig. 2, communication over the network is organized as a series of layers or levels, each one built upon the next lower one, and each one specified by one or more protocols (represented by the boxes). Each layer is responsible for handling a different phase of
10 the communication between nodes on the network. The protocols for each layer are defined so that the services offered by any layer are relatively independent of the services offered by the neighbors above and below.

Although the identities and number of layers may differ
15 depending on the network (i.e., the protocol set defining communication over the network), in general, most of them share a similar structure and have features in common.

For purposes of the present description, the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model will be presented as
20 representative of structured protocol architectures. The OSI model, developed by the International Organization for Standardization, includes seven layers. As indicated in Fig. 2, there is a physical layer, a data link layer (DLL), a network layer, a transport layer, a session
25 layer, a presentation layer and an application layer, in that order. As background for what is to follow, the function of each of these layers will be briefly described.

The physical layer provides the physical medium
30 for the data transmission. It specifies the electrical and mechanical interfaces of the network and deals with bit level detail. The data link layer is responsible for ensuring an error-free physical link between the communicating nodes. It is responsible for creating and
35 recognizing frame boundaries (i.e., the boundaries of the

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packets of data that are sent over the network.) The network layer determines how packets are routed within the network. The transport layer accepts data from the layer above it (i.e., the session layer), breaks the
 5 packets up into smaller units, if required, and passes these to the network layer for transmission over the network. It may insure that the smaller pieces all arrive properly at the other end. The session layer is the user's interface into the network. The user must
 10 interface with the session layer in order to negotiate a connection with a process in another machine. The presentation layer provides code conversion and data reformatting for the user's application. Finally, the application layer selects the overall network service for
 15 the user's application.

Fig. 2 also shows the protocol tree which is implemented by the described embodiment. A protocol tree shows the protocols that apply to each layer and it identifies by the tree structure which protocols at each
 20 layer can run "on top of" the protocols of the next lower layer. Though standard abbreviations are used to identify the protocols, for the convenience of the reader, the meaning of the abbreviations are as follows:

25	ARP	Address Resolution Protocol
	ETHERNET	Ethernet Data Link Control
	FTP	File Transfer Protocol
	ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol
	IP	Internet Protocol
	LLC	802.2 Logical Link Control
30	MAC	802.3 CSMA/CD Media Access Control
	NFS	Network File System
	NSP	Name Server Protocol
	RARP	Reverse Address Resolution Protocol
	SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
35	SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol

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TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
TFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol
UDP	User Datagram Protocol

Two terms are commonly used to describe the protocol
5 tree, namely, a protocol stack and a protocol family (or
suite). A protocol stack generally refers to the
underlying protocols that are used when sending a message
over a network. For example, FTP/TCP/IP/LLC is a
protocol stack. A protocol family is a loose association
10 of protocols which tend to be used on the same network
(or derive from a common source). Thus, for example, the
TCP/IP family includes IP, TCP, UDP, ARP, TELNET and FTP.
The Decnet family includes the protocols from Digital
Equipment Corporation. And the SNA family includes the
15 protocols from IBM.

The Packet:

The relevant protocol stack defines the structure
of each packet that is sent over the network. Fig. 3,
which shows an TCP/IP packet, illustrates the typical
20 structure of a packet. In general, each level of the
protocol stack takes the data from the next higher level
and adds header information to form a protocol data unit
(PDU) which it passes to the next lower level. That is,
as the data from the application is passed down through
25 the protocol layers in preparation for transmission over
the network, each layer adds its own information to the
data passed down from above until the complete packet is
assembled. Thus, the structure of a packet resembles
that of an onion, with each PDU of a given layer wrapped
30 within the PDU of the adjacent lower level.

At the ethernet level, the PDU includes a
destination address (DEST MAC ADDR), a source address
(SRC MAC ADDR), a type (TYPE) identifying the protocol
which is running on top of this layer, and a DATA field
35 for the PDU from the IP layer.

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Like the ethernet packet, the PDU for the IP layer includes an IP header plus a DATA field. The IP header includes a type field (TYPE) for indicating the type of service, a length field (LGTH) for specifying the total
5 length of the PDU, an identification field (ID), a protocol field (PROT) for identifying the protocol which is running on top of the IP layer (in this case, TCP), a source address field (SRC ADDR) for specifying the IP address of the sender, a destination address field (DEST
10 ADDR) for specifying the IP address of the destination node, and a DATA field.

The PDU built by the TCP protocol also consists of a header and the data passed down from the next higher layer. In this case the header includes a source port
15 field (SRC PORT) for specifying the port number of the sender, a destination port field (DEST PORT) for specifying the port number of the destination, a sequence number field (SEQ NO.) for specifying the sequence number of the data that is being sent in this packet, and an
20 acknowledgment number field (ACK NO.) for specifying the number of the acknowledgment being returned. It also includes bits which identify the packet type, namely, an acknowledgment bit (ACK), a reset connection bit (RST), a synchronize bit (SYN), and a no more data from sender bit
25 (FIN). There is also a window size field (WINDOW) for specifying the size of the window being used.

The Concept of a Dialog:

The concept of a dialog is used throughout the following description. As will become apparent, it is a
30 concept which provides a useful way of conceptualizing, organizing and displaying information about the performance of a network - for any protocol and for any layer of the multi-level protocol stack.

As noted above, the basic unit of information in
35 communication is a packet. A packet conveys meaning

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between the sender and the receiver and is part of a larger framework of packet exchanges. The larger exchange is called a dialog within the context of this document. That is, a dialog is a communication between a
5 sender and a receiver, which is composed of one or more packets being transmitted between the two. There can be multiple senders and receivers which can change roles. In fact, most dialogs involve exchanges in both directions.

10 Stated another way, a dialog is the exchange of messages and the associated meaning and state that is inherent in any particular exchange at any layer. It refers to the exchange between the peer entities (hardware or software) in any communication. In those
15 situations where there is a layering of protocols, any particular message exchange could be viewed as belonging to multiple dialogs. For example, in Fig. 4 Nodes A and B are exchanging packets and are engaged in multiple dialogs. Layer 1 in Node A has a dialog with Layer 1 in
20 Node B. For this example, one could state that this is the data link layer and the nature of the dialog deals with the message length, number of messages, errors and perhaps the guarantee of the delivery. Simultaneously, Layer n of Node A is having a dialog with Layer n of node
25 B. For the sake of the example, one could state that this is an application layer dialog which deals with virtual terminal connections and response rates. One can also assume that all of the other layers (2 through n-1) are also having simultaneous dialogs.

30 In some protocols there are explicit primitives that deal with the dialog and they are generally referred to as connections or virtual circuits. However, dialogs exist even in stateless and connectionless protocols. Two more examples will be described to help clarify the
35 concept further, one dealing with a connection oriented

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protocol and the other dealing with a connectionless protocol.

In a typical connection oriented protocol, Node A sends a connection request (CR) message to Node B. The
5 CR is an explicit request to form a connection. This is the start of a particular dialog, which is no different from the start of the connection. Nodes A and B could have other dialogs active simultaneously with this particular dialog. Each dialog is seen as unique. A
10 connection is a particular type of dialog.

In a typical connectionless protocol, Node A sends Node B a message that is a datagram which has no connection paradigm, in fact, neither do the protocol(s) at higher layers. The application protocol designates
15 this as a request to initiate some action. For example, a file server protocol such as Sun Microsystems' Network File System (NFS) could make a mount request. A dialog comes into existence once the communication between Nodes A and B has begun. It is possible to determine that
20 communication has occurred and to determine the actions being requested. If in fact there exists more than one communication thread between Nodes A and B, then these would represent separate, different dialogs.

Inside the Network Monitor:

25 Monitor 10 includes a MIPS R3000 general purpose microprocessor (from MIPS Computer Systems, Inc.) running at 25 MHz. It is capable of providing 20 mips processing power. Monitor 10 also includes a 64Kbyte instruction cache and a 64Kbyte data cache, implemented by SRAM.

30 The major software modules of Monitor 10 are implemented as a mixture of tasks and subroutine libraries as shown in Fig. 5. It is organized this way so as to minimise the context switching overhead incurred during critical processing sequences. There is NO
35 PREEMPTION of any module in the monitor subsystem. Each

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module is cognizant of the fact that it should return control to the kernel in order to let other tasks run. Since the monitor subsystem is a closed environment, the software is aware of real time constraints.

5 Among the major modules which make up Monitor 10 is a real time kernel 20, a boot/load module 22, a driver 24, a test module 26, an SNMP Agent 28, a Timer module 30, a real time parser (RTP) 32, a Message Transport Module (MTM) 34, a statistics database (STATS) 36, an
10 Event Manager (EM) 38, an Event Timing Module (ETM) 40 and a control module 42. Each of these will now be described in greater detail.

Real Time Kernel 20 takes care of the general housekeeping activities in Monitor 10. It is responsible
15 for scheduling, handling intertask communications via queues, managing a potentially large number of timers, manipulating linked lists, and handling simple memory management.

Boot/Load Module 22, which is FProm based, enables
20 Monitor 10 to start itself when the power is turned on in the box. It initializes functions such as diagnostics, and environmental initialization and it initiates down loading of the Network Monitor Software including program and configuration files from the Management Workstation.
25 Boot/load module 22 is also responsible for reloading program and/or configuration data following internal error detection or on command from the Management Workstation. To accomplish down loading, boot/load module 22 uses the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP).
30 The protocol stack used for loading is TFTP/UDP/IP/ethernet over the LAN and TFTP/UDP/IP/SLIP over the serial line.

Device Driver 24 manages the network controller hardware so that Monitor 10 is able to read and write
35 packets from the network and it manages the serial

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interface. It does so both for the purposes of monitoring traffic (promiscuous mode) and for the purposes of communicating with the Management Workstation and other devices on the network. The communication occurs through the network controller hardware of the physical network (e.g. Ethernet). The drivers for the LAN controller and serial line interface are used by the boot load module and the MTM. They provide access to the chips and isolate higher layers from the hardware specifics.

Test module 26 performs and reports results of physical layer tests (TDR, connectivity,...) under control of the Management Workstation. It provides traffic load information in response to user requests identifying the particular traffic data of interest. The load information is reported either as a percent of available bandwidth or as frame size(s) plus rate.

SNMP Agent 28 translates requests and information into the network management protocol being used to communicate with the Management Workstation, e.g., the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP).

Control Module 42 coordinates access to monitor control variables and performs actions necessary when these are altered. Among the monitor control variables which it handles are the following:

set reset monitor - transfer control to reset logic;

set time of day - modify monitor hardware clock and generate response to Management Workstation;

get time of day - read monitor hardware clock and generate response to Workstation;

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set trap permit - send trap control ITM to EM and
generate response to Workstation;

get trap permit - generate response to
Workstation;

- 5 Control module 42 also updates parse control records
within STATS when invoked by the RTP (to be described) or
during overload conditions so that higher layers of
parsing are dropped until the overload situation is
resolved. When overload is over it restores full
10 parsing.

Timer 30 is invoked periodically to perform
general housekeeping functions. It pulses the watchdog
timer at appropriate intervals. It also takes care of
internal time stamping and kicking off routines like the
15 EM routine which periodically recalculates certain
numbers within the statistical database (i.e., STATS).

Real Time Parser (RTP) 32 sees all frames on the
network and it determines which protocols are being used
and interprets the frames. The RTP includes a protocol
20 parser and a state machine. The protocol parser parses a
received frame in the "classical" manner, layer-by-layer,
lowest layer first. The parsing is performed such that
the statistical objects in STATS (i.e., the network
parameters for which performance data is kept) are
25 maintained. Which layers are to have statistics stored
for them is determined by a parse control record that is
stored in STATS (to be described later). As each layer
is parsed, the RTP invokes the appropriate functions in
the statistics module (STATS) to update those statistical
30 objects which must be changed.

The state machine within RTP 32 is responsible for
tracking state as appropriate to protocols and
connections. It is responsible for maintaining and
updating the connection oriented statistical elements in

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STATS. In order to track connection states and events, the RTP invokes a routine within the state machine. This routine determines the state of a connection based on past observed frames and keeps track of sequence numbers.

5 It is the routine that determines if a connection is in data transfer state and if a retransmission has occurred. The objectives of the state machine are to keep a brief history of events, state transitions, and sequence numbers per connection; to detect data transfer state so

10 that sequence tracking can begin; and to count inconsistencies but still maintain tracking while falling into an appropriate state (e.g. unknown).

RTP 32 also performs overload control by determining the number of frames awaiting processing and

15 invoking control module 42 to update the parse control records so as to reduce the parsing depth when the number becomes too large.

Statistics Module (STATS) 36 is where Monitor 10 keeps information about the statistical objects it is

20 charged with monitoring. A statistical object represents a network parameter for which performance information is gathered. This information is contained in an extended MIB (Management Information Base), which is updated by RTP 32 and EM 38.

25 STATS updates statistical objects in response to RTP invocation. There are at least four statistical object classes, namely, counters, timers, percentages (%), and meters. Each statistical object is implemented as appropriate to the object class to which it belongs.

30 That is, each statistical object behaves such that when invoked by RTP 32 it updates and then generates an alarm if its value meets a preset threshold. (Meets means that for a high threshold the value is equal to or greater than the threshold and for a low threshold the value is

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equal to or less than the threshold. Note that a single object may have both high and low thresholds.)

STATS 36 is responsible for the maintenance and initial analysis of the database. This includes

5 coordinating access to the database variables, ensuring appropriate interlocks are applied and generating alarms when thresholds are crossed. Only STATS 36 is aware of the internal structure of the database, the rest of the system is not.

10 STATS 36 is also responsible for tracking events of interest in the form of various statistical reductions. Examples are counters, rate meters, and rate of change of rate meters. It initiates events based on particular statistics reaching configured limits, i.e.,
15 thresholds. The events are passed to the EM which sends a trap (i.e., an alarm) to the Management Workstation. The statistics within STATS 36 are readable from the Management Workstation on request.

STATS performs lookup on all addressing fields.

20 It assigns new data structures to address field values not currently present. It performs any hashing for fast access to the database. More details will be presented later in this document.

Event Manager (EM) 38 extracts statistics from
25 STATS and formats it in ways that allow the Workstation to understand it. It also examines the various statistics to see if their behavior warrants a notification to the Management Workstation. If so, it uses the SNMP Agent software to initiate such
30 notifications.

If the Workstation asks for data, EM 38 gets the data from STATS and sends it to the Workstation. It also performs some level of analysis for statistical, accounting and alarm filtering and decides on further
35 action (e.g. delivery to the Management Workstation).

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EM 38 is also responsible for controlling the delivery of events to the Management Workstation, e.g., it performs event filtering. The action to be taken on receipt of an event (e.g. threshold exceeded in STATS) is specified by the event action associated with the threshold. The event is used as an index to select the defined action (e.g. report to Workstation, run local routine xxxx, ignore). The action can be modified by commands from the Management Workstation (e.g., turn off an alarm) or by the control module in an overload situation. An update to the event action, however, does not affect events previously processed even if they are still waiting for transmission to the Management Workstation. Discarded events are counted as such by EM 38.

EM 38 also implements a throttle mechanism to limit the rate of delivery of alarms to the console based on configured limits. This prevents the rapid generation of multiple alarms. In essence, Monitor 10 is given a maximum frequency at which alarms may be sent to the Workstation. Although alarms in excess of the maximum frequency are discarded, a count is kept of the number of alarms that were discarded.

EM 38 invokes routines from the statistics module (STATS) to perform periodic updates such as rate calculations and threshold checks. It calculates time averages, e.g., average traffic by source stations, destination stations. EM 38 requests for access to monitor control variables are passed to the control module.

EM 38 checks whether asynchronous traps (i.e., alarms) to the Workstation are permitted before generating any.

EM 38 receives database update requests from the Management Workstation and invokes the statistics module (STATS) to process these.

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Message Transport Module (MTM) 34, which is DRAM based, has two distinct but closely related functions. First, it is responsible for the conversion of Workstation commands and responses from the internal
5 format used within Monitor 10 to the format used to communicate over the network. It isolates the rest of the system from the protocol used to communicate within Management Workstation. It translates between the internal representation of data and ASN.1 used for SNMP.
10 It performs initial decoding of Workstation requests and directs the requests to appropriate modules for processing. It implements SNMP/UDP/IP/LLC or ETHERNET protocols for LAN and SNMP/UDP/IP/SLIP protocols for serial line. It receives network management commands
15 from the Management Workstation and delivers these to the appropriate module for action. Alarms and responses destined for the Workstation are also directed via this module.

Second, MTM 34 is responsible for the delivery and
20 reception of data to and from the Management Workstation using the protocol appropriate to the network. Primary and backup communication paths are provided transparently to the rest of the monitor modules (e.g. LAN and dial up link). It is capable of full duplex delivery of messages
25 between the console and monitoring module. The messages carry event, configuration, test and statistics data.

Event Timing Module (ETM) 40 keeps track of the start time and end times of user specified transactions over the network. In essence, this module monitors the
30 responsiveness of the network at any protocol or layer specified by the user.

Address Tracking Module 42 keeps track of the node name to node address bindings on networks which implement dynamic node addressing protocols.

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Memory management for Monitor 10 is handled in accordance with following guidelines. The available memory is divided into four blocks during system initialization. One block includes receive frame
5 buffers. They are used for receiving LAN traffic and for receiving secondary link traffic. These are organized as linked lists of fixed sized buffers. A second block includes system control message blocks. They are used for intertask messages within Monitor 10 and are
10 organized as a linked list of free blocks and multiple linked lists of in process intertask messages. A third block includes transmit buffers. They are used for creation and transmission of workstation alarms and responses and are organized as a linked list of fixed
15 sized buffers. A fourth block is the statistics. This is allocated as a fixed size area at system initialization and managed by the statistics module during system operation.

Task Structure of Monitor;

20 The structure of the Monitor in terms of tasks and intertask messages is shown in Fig. 6. The rectangular blocks represent interrupt service routines, the ovals represent tasks and the circles represent input queues.

Each task in the system has a single input queue
25 which it uses to receive all input. All inter-process communications take place via messages placed onto the input queue of the destination task. Each task waits on a (well known) input queue and processes events or inter-task messages (i.e., ITM's) as they are received. Each
30 task returns to the kernel within an appropriate time period defined for each task (e.g. after processing a fixed number of events).

Interrupt service routines (ISR's) run on receipt of hardware generated interrupts. They invoke task level

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processing by sending an ITM to the input queue of the appropriate task.

The kernel scheduler acts as the base loop of the system and calls any runnable tasks as subroutines. The
5 determination of whether a task is runnable is made from the input queue, i.e., if this has an entry the task has work to perform. The scheduler scans the input queues for each task in a round robin fashion and invokes a task with input pending. Each task processes items from its
10 input queue and returns to the scheduler within a defined period. The scheduler then continues the scan cycle of the input queues. This avoids any task locking out others by processing a continuously busy input queue. A task may be given an effectively higher priority by
15 providing it with multiple entries in the scan table.

Database accesses are generally performed using access routines. This hides the internal structure of the database from other modules and also ensures that appropriate interlocks are applied to shared data.

20 The EM processes a single event from the input queue and then returns to the scheduler.

The MTM Xmit task processes a single event from its input queue and then returns control to the scheduler. The MTM Recv task processes events from the
25 input queue until it is empty or a defined number (e.g. 10) events have been processed and then returns control to the scheduler.

The timer task processes a single event from the input queue and then returns control to the scheduler.

30 RTP continues to process frames until the input queue is empty or it has processed a defined number (e.g. 10) frames. It then returns to the scheduler.

The following sections contain a more detailed description of some of the above-identified software
35 modules.

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The Statistics Module (STATS):

The functions of the statistics module are:

- * to define statistics records;
- * to allocate and initialize statistics records;
- 5 * to provide routines to lookup statistics records,
e.g. lookup_id_addr;
- * to provide routines to manipulate the statistics
within the records, e.g. stats_age, stats_incr and
stats_rate;
- 10 * to provide routines to free statistics records,
e.g. stats_allocate and stats_deallocate

It provides these services to the Real Time Parser (RTP) module and to the Event Manager (EM) module.

STATS defines the database and it contains
15 subroutines for updating the statistics which it keeps.

STATS contains the type definitions for all statistics records (e.g. DLL, IP, TCP statistics). It provides an initialization routine whose major function is to allocate statistics records at startup from
20 cacheable memory. It provides lookup routines in order to get at the statistics. Each type of statistics record has its own lookup routine (e.g. lookup_ip_address) which returns a pointer to a statistics record of the appropriate type or NULL.

25 As a received frame is being parsed, statistics within statistics records need to be manipulated (e.g. incremented) to record relevant information about the frame. STATS provides the routines to manipulate those statistics. For example, there is a routine to update
30 counters. After the counter is incremented/decremented and if there is a non-zero threshold associated with the counter, the internal routine compares its value to the threshold. If the threshold has been exceeded, the Event Manager is signaled in order to send a trap to the
35 Workstation. Besides manipulating statistics, these

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routines, if necessary, signal the Event Manager via an Intertask Message (ITM) to send a trap to the Management Workstation.

The following is an example of some of the
5 statistics records that are kept in STATS.

- o monitor statistics
- o mac statistics for segment
- o llc statistics for segment
- o statistics per ethernet/lasp type for segment
- 10 o ip statistics for segment
- o icmp statistics for segment
- o tcp statistics for segment
- o udp statistics for segment
- o nfs statistics for segment
- 15 o ftp control statistics for segment
- o ftp data statistics for segment
- o telnet statistics for segment
- o smtp statistics for segment
- o arp statistics for segment
- 20 o statistics per mac address
- o statistics per ethernet type/lasp per mac address
- o statistics per ip address (includes icmp)
- o statistics per tcp socket
- 25 o statistics per udp socket
- o statistics per nfs socket
- o statistics per ftp control socket
- o statistics per ftp data socket
- o statistics per telnet socket
- 30 o statistics per smtp socket
- o arp statistics per ip address
- o statistics per mac address pair
- o statistics per ip pair (includes icmp)

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- o statistics per tcp connection
 - o statistics per udp pair
 - o statistics per nfs pair
 - o statistics per ftp control connection
 - 5 o statistics per ftp data connection
 - o statistics per telnet connection
 - o statistics per smtp connection
- o connection histories per udp and tcp socket

All statistics are organized similarly across protocol
10 types. The details of the data structures for the DLL
level are presented later.

As noted earlier, there are four statistical
object classes (i.e., variables), namely, counts, rates,
percentages (%), and meters. They are defined and
15 implemented as follows.

A count is a continuously incrementing variable
which rolls around to 0 on overflow. It may be reset on
command from the user (or from software). A threshold
may be applied to the count and will cause an alarm when
20 the threshold count is reached. The threshold count
fires each time the counter increments past the threshold
value. For example, if the threshold is set to 5, alarms
are generated when the count is 5, 10, 15,...

A rate is essentially a first derivative of a
25 count variable. The rate is calculated at a period
appropriate to the variable. For each rate variable, a
minimum, maximum and average value is maintained.
Thresholds may be set on high values of the rate. The
maximums and minimums may be reset on command. The
30 threshold event is triggered each time the rate
calculated is in the threshold region.

As commonly used, the % is calculated at a period
appropriate to the variable. For each % variable a

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minimum, maximum and average value is maintained. A threshold may be set on high values of the %. The threshold event is triggered each time the % calculated is in the threshold region.

5 Finally, a meter is a variable which may take any discrete value within a defined range. The current value has no correlation to past or future values. A threshold may be set on a maximum and/or minimum value for a meter.

10 The rate and % fields of network event variables are updated differently than counter or meter fields in that they are calculated at fixed intervals rather than on receipt of data from the network.

15 Structures for statistics kept on a per address or per address pair basis are allocated at initialization time. There are several sizes for these structures. Structures of the same size are linked together in a free pool. As a new structure is needed, it is obtained from a free queue, initialized, and linked into an active list. Active lists are kept on a per statistics type
20 basis.

As an address or address pair (e.g. mac, ip, tcp...) is seen, RTP code calls an appropriate lookup routine. The lookup routine scans active statistics structures to see if a structure has already been
25 allocated for the statistics. Hashing algorithms are used in order to provide for efficient lookup. If no structure has been allocated, the lookup routine examines the appropriate parse control records to determine whether statistics should be kept, and, if so, it
30 allocates a structure of the appropriate size, initializes it and links it into an active list.

Either the address of a structure or a NULL is returned by these routines. If NULL is returned, the RTP does not stop parsing, but it will not be allowed to

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store the statistics for which the structure was requested.

The RTP updates statistics within the data base as it runs. This is done via macros defined for the RTP.

- 5 The macros call on internal routines which know how to manipulate the relevant statistic. If the pointer to the statistics structure is NULL, the internal routine will not be invoked.

- 10 The EM causes rates to be calculated. The STATS module supplies routines (e.g. stats_rate) which must be called by the EM in order to perform the rate calculations. It also calls subroutines to reformat the data in the database in order to present it to the Workstation (i.e., in response to a get from the
- 15 Workstation).

The calculation algorithms for the rate and % fields of network event variables are as follows.

The following rates are calculated in units per second, at the indicated (approximate) intervals:

- 20 1. 10 second intervals:
e.g. DLL frame, byte, ethernet, 802.3, broadcast, multicast rates
2. 60 second intervals
e.g., all DLL error, ethertype/dsap rates
- 25 all IP rates.
TCP packets, bytes, errors, retransmitted packets, retransmitted bytes, acks, rst's
UDP packet, error, byte rates
FTP file transfer, byte transfer, error rates
- 30 For these rates, the new average replaces the previous value directly. Maximum and minimum values are retained until reset by the user.

The following rates are calculated in units per hour at the indicated time intervals:

- 35 1. 15 minute interval.

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e.g., TCP - connection rate

Telnet connection rate

FTP session rate

The hourly rate is calculated from a sum of the
5 last twelve 5 minute readings, as obtained from the
buckets for the pertinent parameter. Each new reading
replaces the oldest of the twelve values maintained.
Maximum and minimum values are retained until reset by
the user.

10 There are a number of other internal routines in
STATS. For example, all statistical data collected by
the Monitor is subject to age out. Thus, if no activity
is seen for an address (or address pair) in the time
period defined for age out, then the data is discarded
15 and the space reclaimed so that it may be recycled. In
this manner, the Monitor is able to use the memory for
active elements rather than stale data. The user can
select the age out times for the different components.
The EM periodically kicks off the aging mechanism to
20 perform this recycling of resources. STATS provides the
routines which the EM calls, e.g. stats_age.

There are also routines in STATS to allocate and
de-allocate Statistics, e.g., stats_allocate and
stats_de-allocate. The allocate routine is called when
25 stations and dialogs are picked up by the Network
Monitor. The de-allocate routine is called by the aging
routines when a structure is to be recycled.

The Data Structures in STATS

The general structure of the database within STATS
30 is illustrated by Figs. 7a-c, which shows information
that is maintained for the Data Link Layer (DLL) and its
organization. A set of data structures is kept for each
address associated with the layer. In this case there
are three relevant addresses, namely a segment address,
35 indicating which segment the node is on, a MAC address

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for the node on the segment, and an address which identifies the dialog occurring over that layer. The dialog address is the combination of the MAC addresses for the two nodes which make up the dialog. Thus, the overall data structure has three identifiable components: a segment address data structure (see Fig. 7a), a MAC address data structure (see Fig. 7b) and a dialog data structure (see Fig. 7c).

The segment address structure includes a doubly linked list 102 of segment address records 104, each one for a different segment address. Each segment address record 104 contains a forward and backward link (field 106) for forward and backward pointers to neighboring records and a hash link (field 108). In other words, the segment address records are accessed by either walking down the doubly linked list or by using a hashing mechanism to generate a pointer into the doubly linked list to the first record of a smaller hash linked list. Each record also contains the address of the segment (field 110) and a set of fields for other information. Among these are a flags field 112, a type field 114, a parse_control field 116, and an EM_control field 118. Flags field 112 contains a bit which indicates whether the identified address corresponds to the address of another Network Monitor. This field only has meaning in the MAC address record and not in the segment or dialog address record. Type field 114 identifies the MIB group which applies to this address. Parse control field 116 is a bit mask which indicates what subgroups of statistics from the identified MIB group are maintained, if any. Flags field 112, type field 114 and parse control field 116 make up what is referred to as the parse control record for this MAC address. The Network Monitor uses a default value for parse control field 116 upon initialization or whenever a new node is detected.

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The default value turns off all statistics gathering. The statistics gathering for any particular address may subsequently be turned on by the Workstation through a Network Monitor control command that sets the appropriate 5 bits of the parse control field to one.

EM_control field 118 identifies the subgroups of statistics within the MIB group that have changed since the EM last serviced the database to update rates and other variables. This field is used by the EM to 10 identify those parts of STATS which must be updated or for which recalculations must be performed when the EM next services STAT.

Each segment address record 104 also contains three fields for time related information. There is a 15 start_time field 120 for the time that is used to perform some of the rate calculations for the underlying statistics; a first_seen field 122 for the time at which the Network Monitor first saw the communication; and a last_seen field 124 for the time at which the last 20 communication was seen. The last_seen time is used to age out the data structure if no activity is seen on the segment after a preselected period of time elapses. The first_seen time is a statistic which may be of interest to the network manager and is thus retrievable by the 25 Management Workstation for display.

Finally, each segment address record includes a stats_pointer field 126 for a pointer to a DLL segment statistics data structure 130 which contains all of the statistics that are maintained for the segment address. 30 If the bits in parse_control field 116 are all set to off, indicating that no statistics are to be maintained for the address, then the pointer in stats_pointer field 126 is a null pointer.

The list of events shown in data structure 130 of 35 Fig. 7a illustrates the type of data that is collected

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for this address when the parse control field bits are set to on. Some of the entries in DLL segment statistics data structure 130 are pointers to buckets for historical data. In the case where buckets are maintained, there
5 are twelve buckets each of which represents a time period of five minutes duration and each of which generally contains two items of information, namely, a count for the corresponding five minute time period and a MAX rate for that time period. MAX rate records any spikes which
10 have occurred during the period and which the user may not have observed because he was not viewing that particular statistic at the time.

At the end of DLL segment statistics data structure 130, there is a protocol_Q pointer 132 to a
15 linked list 134 of protocol statistics records 136 identifying all of the protocols which have been detected running on top of the DLL layer for the segment. Each record 136 includes a link 138 to the next record in the list, the identity of the protocol (field 140), a frames
20 count for the number of frames detected for the identified protocol (field 142); and a frame rate (field 144).

The MAC address data structure is organized in a similar manner to that of the segment data structure (see
25 Fig. 7b). There is a doubly linked list 146 of MAC address records 148, each of which contains the same type of information as is stored in DLL segment address records 104. A pointer 150 at the end of each MAC address record 148 points to a DLL address statistics
30 data structure 152, which like the DLL segment address data structure 130, contains fields for all of the statistics that are gathered for that DLL MAC address. Examples of the particular statistics are shown in Fig. 7b.

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At the end of DLL address statistics data structure 152, there are two pointer fields 152 and 154, one for a pointer to a record 158 in a dialog link queue 160, and the other for a pointer to a linked list 162 of protocol statistics records 164. Each dialog link queue entry 158 contains a pointer to the next entry (field 168) in the queue and it contains a dialog_addr pointer 170 which points to an entry in the DLL dialog queue which involves the MAC address. (see Fig. 7c). Protocol statistics records 164 have the same structure and contain the same categories of information as their counterparts hanging off of DLL segment statistics data structure 130.

The above-described design is repeated in the DLL dialog data structures. That is, dialog record 172 includes the same categories of information as its counterpart in the DLL segment address data structure and the MAC address data structure. The address field 174 contains the addresses of both ends of the dialog concatenated together to form a single address. The first and second addresses within the single address are arbitrarily designated nodes 1 and 2, respectively. In the stats_pointer field 176 there is a pointer to a dialog statistics data structure 178 containing the relevant statistics for the dialog. The entries in the first two fields in this data structure (i.e., fields 180 and 182) are designated protocol entries and protocols. Protocol entries is the number of different protocols which have been seen between the two MAC addresses. The protocols that have been seen are enumerated in the protocols field 182.

DLL dialog statistics data structure 178, illustrated by Fig. 7c, includes several additional fields of information which only appear in these structures for dialogs for which state information can be

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kept (e.g. TCP connection). The additional fields identify the transport protocol (e.g., TCP) (field 184) and the application which is running on top of that protocol (field 186). They also include the identity of the initiator of the connection (field 188), the state of the connection (field 190) and the reason that the connection was closed, when it is closed (field 192). Finally, they also include a state_pointer (field 194) which points to a history data structure that will be described in greater detail later. Suffice it to say, that the history data structure contains a short history of events and states for each end of the dialog. The state machine uses the information contained in the history data structure to loosely determine what the state of each of the end nodes is throughout the course of the connection. The qualifier "loosely" is used because the state machine does not closely shadow the state of the connection and thus is capable of recovering from loss of state due to lost packets or missed communications.

The above-described structures and organization are used for all layers and all protocols within STATS.
Real Time Parser (RTP)

The RTP runs as an application task. It is scheduled by the Real Time Kernel scheduler when received frames are detected. The RTP parses the frames and causes statistics, state tracking, and tracing operations to be performed.

The functions of the RTP are:

- * obtain frames from the RTP Input Queue;
- * parse the frames;
- * maintain statistics using routines supplied by the STATS module;
- * maintain protocol state information;

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- * notify the MTM via an ITM if a frame has been received with the Network Monitor's address as the destination address; and
- * notify the EM via an ITM if a frame has been received with any Network Monitor's address as the source address.

The design of the RTP is straightforward. It is a collection of routines which perform protocol parsing. The RTP interfaces to the Real Time Kernel in order to perform RTP initialization, to be scheduled in order to parse frames, to free frames, to obtain and send an ITM to another task; and to report fatal errors. The RTP is invoked by the scheduler when there is at least one frame to parse. The appropriate parse routines are executed per frame. Each parse routine invokes the next level parse routine or decides that parsing is done. Termination of the parse occurs on an error or when the frame has been completely parsed.

Each parse routine is a separately compilable module. In general, parse routines share very little data. Each knows where to begin parsing in the frame and the length of the data remaining in the frame.

The following is a list of the parse routines that are available within RTP for parsing the different protocols at the various layers.

Data Link Layer Parse - rtp_dll_parse:

This routine handles Ethernet, IEEE 802.3, IEEE 802.2, and SNAP. See RFC 1010, Assigned Numbers for a description of SNAP (Subnetwork Access Protocol).

Address Resolution Protocol Parse - rtp_arp_parse

ARP is parsed as specified in RFC 826.

Internet Protocol Parse - rtp_ip_parse

IP Version 4 is parsed as specified in RFC 791 as amended by RFC 950, RFC 919, and RFC 922.

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Internet Control Message Protocol Parse - rtp_icmp_parse

ICMP is parsed as specified in RFC 792.

Unit Data Protocol Parse - rtp_udp_parse

UDP is parsed as specified in RFC 768.

5 Transmission Control Protocol Parse - rtp_tcp_parse

TCP is parsed as specified in RFC 793.

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol Parse - rtp_smtp_parse

SMTP is parsed as specified in RFC 821.

File Transfer Protocol Parse - rtp_ftp_parse

10 FTP is parsed as specified in RFC 959.

Telnet Protocol Parse - rtp_telnet_parse

The Telnet protocol is parsed as specified in RFC 854.

Network File System Protocol Parse - rpt_nfs_parse

15 The NFS protocol is parsed as specified in RFC 1094.

The RTP calls routines supplied by STATS to look up data structures. By calling these lookup routines, global pointers to data structures are set up. Following
20 are examples of the pointers to statistics data structures that are set up when parse routines call Statistics module lookup routines.

mac_segment, mac_dst_segment, mac_this_segment,
mac_src, mac_dst, mac_dialog
25 ip_src_segment, ip_dst_segment, ip_this_segment,
ip_src, ip_dst, ip_dialog
tcp_src_segment, tcp_dst_segment,
tcp_this_segment,
tcp_src, tcp_dst, tcp_src_socket, tcp_dst_socket,
30 tcp_connection

The mac_src and mac_dst routines return pointers to the data structures within STATS for the source MAC address and the destination MAC address, respectively. The lookup_mac_dialog routine returns a pointer to the
35 data structure within STATS for the dialog between the

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two nodes on the MAC layer. The other STATS routines supply similar pointers for data structures relevant to other protocols.

The RTP routines are aware of the names of the
5 statistics that must be manipulated within the data base (e.g. frames, bytes) but are not aware of the structure of the data. When a statistic is to be manipulated, the RTP routine invokes a macro which manipulates the appropriate statistics in data structures. The macros
10 use the global pointers which were set up during the lookup process described above.

After a frame has been parsed (whether the parse was successful or not), the RTP routine examines the destination mac and ip addresses. If either of the
15 addresses is that of the Network Monitor, RTP obtains a low priority ITM, initializes it, and sends the ITM to the MTM task. One of the fields of the ITM contains the address of the buffer containing the frame.

The RTP must hand some received frames to the EM
20 in order to accomplish the autotopology function (described later). After a frame has been parsed (whether the parse was successful or not), the RTP routine examines the source mac and ip addresses. If either of the addresses is that of another Network
25 Monitor, RTP obtains a low priority ITM, initializes it and sends the ITM to the EM task. The address data structure (in particular, the flags field of the parse control record) within STATS for the MAC or the IP address indicates whether the source address is that of
30 another Network Monitor. One of the fields of the ITM contains the address of the buffer containing the frame.

The RTP receives traffic frames from the network for analysis. RTP operation may be modified by sending control messages to the Monitor. RTP first parses these
35 messages, then detects that the messages are destined for

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the Monitor and passes them to the MTM task. Parameters which affect RTP operation may be changed by such control messages.

The general operation of the RTP upon receipt of a
5 traffic frame is as follows:

```
    Get next frame from input queue
    get address records for these stations
    For each level of active parsing
    {
10      get pointer to start of protocol header
        call layer parse routine
        determine protocol at next level
        set pointer to start of next layer protocol

        }end of frame parsing
15      if this is a monitor command add to MTM input
        queue
        if this frame is from another monitor, pass
        to EM
        check for overload -if yes tell control
```

20 The State Machine:

In the described embodiment, the state machine determines and keeps state for both addresses of all TCP connections. TCP is a connection oriented transport protocol, and TCP clearly defines the connection in terms
25 of states of the connection. There are other protocols which do not explicitly define the communication in terms of state, e.g. connectionless protocols such as NFS. Nevertheless, even in the connectionless protocols there is implicitly the concept of state because there is an
30 expected order to the events which will occur during the course of the communication. That is, at the very least, one can identify a beginning and an end of the communication, and usually some sequence of events which will occur during the course of the communication. Thus,

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even though the described embodiment involves a connection oriented protocol, the principles are applicable to many connectionless protocols or for that matter any protocol for which one can identify a
5 beginning and an end to the communication under that protocol.

Whenever a TCP packet is detected, the RTP parses the information for that layer to identify the event associated with that packet. It then passes the
10 identified event along with the dialog identifier to the state machine. For each address of the two parties to the communication, the state machine determines what the current state of the node is. The code within the state machine determines the state of a connection based upon a
15 set of rules that are illustrated by the event/state table shown in Fig. 8.

The interpretation of the event/state table is as follows. The top row of the table identifies the six possible states of a TCP connection. These states are
20 not the states defined in the TCP protocol specification. The left most column identifies the eight events which may occur during the course of a connection. Within the table is an array of boxes, each of which sits at the intersection of a particular event/state combination.
25 Each box specifies the actions taken by the state machine if the identified event occurs while the connection is in the identified state. When the state machine receives a new event, it may perform three types of action. It may change the recorded state for the node. The state to
30 which the node is changed is specified by the S="STATE" entry located at the top of the box. It may increment or decrement the appropriate counters to record the information relevant to that event's occurrence. (In the table, incrementing and decrementing are signified by the
35 ++ and the -- symbols, respectively, located after the

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identity of the variable being updated.) Or the state machine may take other actions such as those specified in the table as start close timer, Look_for_Data_State, or Look_at_History (to be described shortly). The

5 particular actions which the state machine takes are specified in each box. An empty box indicates that no action is taken for that particular event/state combination. Note, however, that the occurrence of an event is also likely to have caused the update of

10 statistics within STATS, if not by the state machine, then by some other part of the RTP. Also note that it may be desirable to have the state machine record other events, in which case the state table would be modified to identify those other actions.

15 Two events appearing on the table deserve further explanation, namely, close timer expires and inactivity timer expires. The close timer, which is specified by TCP, is started at the end of a connection and it establishes a period during which any old packets for the

20 connection which are received are thrown away (i.e., ignored). The inactivity timer is not specified by TCP but rather is part of the Network Monitor's resource management functions. Since keeping statistics for dialogs (especially old dialogs) consumes resources, it

25 is desirable to recycle resources for a dialog if no activity has been seen for some period of time. The inactivity timer provides the mechanism for accomplishing this. It is restarted each time an event for the connection is received. If the inactivity timer expires

30 (i.e., if no event is received before the timer period ends), the connection is assumed to have gone inactive and all of the resources associated with the dialog are recycled. This involves freeing them up for use by other dialogs.

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The other states and events within the table differ from but are consistent with the definitions provided by TCP and should be self evident in view of that protocol specification.

- 5 The event/state table can be read as follows.
Assume, for example, that node 1 is in DATA state and the RTP receives another packet from node 1 which it determines to be a TCP FIN packet. According to the entry in the table at the intersection of FIN/DATA (i.e.,
10 event/state), the state machine sets the state of the connection for node 1 to CLOSING, it decrements the active connections counter and it starts the close timer. When the close timer expires, assuming no other events over that connection have occurred, the state machine
15 sets node 1's state to CLOSED and it starts the inactivity timer. If the RTP sends another SYN packet to reinitiate a new connection before the inactive timer expires, the state machine sets node 1's state to CONNECTING (see the SYN/CLOSED entry) and it increments
20 an after close counter.

- When a connection is first seen, the Network Monitor sets the state of both ends of the connection to UNKNOWN state. If some number of data and acknowledgment frames are seen from both connection ends, the states of
25 the connection ends may be promoted to DATA state. The connection history is searched to make this determination as will be described shortly.

- Referring to Figs. 9a-b, within STATS there is a history data structure 200 which the state machine uses
30 to remember the current state of the connection, the state of each of the nodes participating in the connection and a short history of state related information. History data structure 200 is identified by a state_pointer found at the end of the associated dialog
35 statistics data structure in STATS (see Fig. 7c). Within

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history data structure 200, the state machine records the current state of node 1 (field 202), the current state of node 2 (field 206) and other data relating to the corresponding node (fields 204 and 208). The other data includes, for example, the window size for the receive and transmit communications, the last detected sequence numbers for the data and acknowledgment frames, and other data transfer information.

History data structure 200 also includes a history table (field 212) for storing a short history of events which have occurred over the connection and it includes an index to the next entry within the history table for storing the information about the next received event (field 210). The history table is implemented as a circular buffer which includes sufficient memory to store, for example, 16 records. Each record, shown in Fig. 9b, stores the state of the node when the event was detected (field 218), the event which was detected (i.e., received) (field 220), the data field length (field 222), the sequence number (field 224), the acknowledgment sequence number (field 226) and the identity of the initiator of the event, i.e., either node 1 or node 2 or 0 if neither (field 228).

Though the Network Monitor operates in a promiscuous mode, it may occasionally fail to detect or it may, due to overload, lose a packet within a communication. If this occurs the state machine may not be able to accurately determine the state of the connection upon receipt of the next event. The problem is evidenced by the fact that the next event is not what was expected. When this occurs, the state machine tries to recover state by relying on state history information stored in the history table in field 212 to deduce what the state is. To deduce the current state from historical information, the state machine uses one of the

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two previously mentioned routines, namely,
Look_for_Data_State and Look_at_History.

Referring to Fig. 10, Look_for_Data_State routine
230 searches back through the history one record at a
5 time until it finds evidence that the current state is
DATA state or until it reaches the end of the circular
buffer (step 232). Routine 230 detects the existence of
DATA state by determining whether node 1 and node 2 each
have had at least two data events or two acknowledgment
10 combinations with no intervening connect, disconnect or
abort events (step 234). If such a sequence of events is
found within the history, routine 230 enters both node 1
and node 2 into DATA state (step 236), it increments the
active connections counter (step 238) and then it calls a
15 Look_for_Initiator routine to look for the initiator of
the connection (step 240). If such a pattern of events
is not found within the history, routine 230 returns
without changing the state for the node (step 242).

As shown in Fig. 11, Look_for_Initiator routine
20 240 also searches back through the history to detect a
telltale event pattern which identifies the actual
initiator of the connection (step 244). More
specifically, routine 240 determines whether nodes 1 and
2 each sent connect-related packets. If they did,
25 routine 240 identifies the initiator as the first node to
send a connect-related packet (step 246). If the search
is not successful, the identity of the connection
initiator remains unknown (step 248).

The Look_at_History routine is called to check
30 back through the history to determine whether data
transmissions have been repeated. In the case of
retransmissions, the routine calls a
Look_for_Retransmission routine 250, the operation of
which is shown in Fig. 12. Routine 250 searches back
35 through the history (step 252) and checks whether the

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same initiator node has sent data twice (step 254). It detects this by comparing the current sequence number of the packet as provided by the RTP with the sequence numbers of data packets that were previously sent as reported in the history table. If a retransmission is spotted, the retransmission counter in the dialog statistics data structure of STATS is incremented (step 256). If the sequence number is not found within the history table, indicating that the received packet does not represent a retransmission, the retransmission counter is not incremented (step 258).

Other statistics such as Window probes and keep alives may also be detected by looking at the received frame, data transfer variables, and, if necessary, the history.

Even if frames are missed by the Network Monitor, because it is not directly "shadowing" the connection, the Network Monitor still keeps useful statistics about the connection. If inconsistencies are detected the Network Monitor counts them and, where appropriate, drops back to UNKNOWN state. Then, the Network Monitor waits for the connection to stabilize or deteriorate so that it can again determine the appropriate state based upon the history table.

25 Principal Transactions of Network Monitor Modules:

The transactions which represent the major portion of the processing load within the Monitor, include monitoring, actions on threshold alarms, processing database get/set requests from the Management Workstation, and processing monitor control requests from the Management Workstation. Each of these mechanisms will now be briefly described.

Monitoring involves the message sequence shown in Fig. 13. In that figure, as in the other figures involving message sequences, the numbers under the

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heading SEQ. identify the major steps in the sequence.

The following steps occur:

1. ISR puts Received traffic frame ITM on RTP input queue
- 5 2. request address of pertinent data structure from STATS (get parse control record for this station)
3. pass pointer to RTP
4. update statistical objects by call to statistical update routine in STATS using pointer to pertinent data structure
- 10 5. parse completed - release buffers

The major steps which follow a statistics threshold event (i.e., an alarm event) are shown in Fig.

14. The steps are as follows:

- 15 1. statistical object update causes threshold alarm
2. STATS generates threshold event ITM to event manager (EM)
3. look up appropriate action for this event
4. perform local event processing
- 20 5. generate network alarm ITM to MTM Xmit (if required)
6. format network alarm trap for Workstation from event manager data
7. send alarm to Workstation

25 The major steps in processing of a database update request (i.e., a get/set request) from the Management Workstation are shown in Fig. 15. The steps are as follows:

- 30 1. LAN ISR receives frame from network and passes it to RTP for parsing
2. RTP parses frame as for any other traffic on segment.
3. RTP detects frame is for monitor and sends received Workstation message over LAN ITM to MTM
- 35 Recv.

- 50 -

4. MTM Recv processes protocol stack.
5. MTM Recv sends database update request ITM to EM.
6. EM calls STATS to do database read or database write with appropriate IMPB
- 5 7. STATS performs database access and returns response to EM.
8. EM encodes response to Workstation and sends database update response ITM to MTM Xmit
9. MTM Xmit transmits.

10 The major steps in processing of a monitor control request from the Management Workstation are shown in Fig.

16. The steps are as follows:

1. Lan ISR receives frame from network and passes received frame ITM to RTP for parsing.
- 15 2. RTP parses frame as for any other traffic on segment.
3. RTP detects frame is for monitor and sends received workstation message over LAN ITM to MTM Recv.
- 20 4. MTM Recv processes protocol stack and decodes workstation command.
5. MTM Recv sends request ITM to EM.
6. EM calls Control with monitor control IMPB.
7. Control performs requested operation and generates response to EM.
- 25 8. EM sends database update response ITM to MTM Xmit.
9. MTM Xmit encodes response to Workstation and transmits.

The Monitor/Workstation Interface:

30 The interface between the Monitor and the Management Workstation is based on the SNMP definition (RFC 1089 SNMP; RFC 1065 SMI; RFC 1066 SNMP MIB - Note: RFC means Request for Comments). All five SNMP PDU types are supported:

35 get-request

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get-next-request
get-response
set-request
trap

- 5 The SNMP MIB extensions are designed such that where possible a user request for data maps to a single complex MIB object. In this manner, the get-request is simple and concise to create, and the response should contain all the data necessary to build the screen. Thus, if the
10 user requests the IP statistics for a segment this maps to an IP Segment Group.

The data in the Monitor is keyed by addresses (MAC, IP) and port numbers (telnet, FTP). The user may wish to relate his data to physical nodes entered into
15 the network map. The mapping of addresses to physical nodes is controlled by the user (with support from the Management Workstation system where possible) and the Workstation retains this information so that when a user requests data for node 'Joe' the Workstation asks the
20 Monitor for the data for the appropriate address(es). The node to address mapping need not be one to one.

Loading and dumping of monitors uses TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol). This operates over UDP as does SNMP. The Monitor to Workstation interface follows the
25 SNMP philosophy of operating primarily in a polled mode. The Workstation acts as the master and polls the Monitor slaves for data on a regular (configurable) basis.

The information communicated by the SNMP is represented according to that subset of ASN.1 (ISO 8824
30 Specification of ASN.1) defined in the Internet standard Structure of Management Information (SMI - RFC 1065). The subset of the standard Management Information Base (MIB) (RFC 1066 SNMP MIB) which is supported by the Workstation is defined in Appendix III. The added value
35 provided by the Workstation is encoded as enterprise

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specific extensions to the MIB as defined in Appendix IV. The format for these extensions follows the SMI recommendations for object identifiers so that the Workstation extensions fall in the subtree

- 5 1.3.6.1.4.1.x.1. where x is an enterprise specific node identifier assigned by the IAB.

Appendix V is a summary of the network variables for which data is collected by the Monitor for the extended MIB and which can be retrieved by the
10 Workstation. The summary includes short descriptions of the meaning and significance of the variables, where appropriate.

The Management Workstation:

The Management Workstation is a SUN Sparcstation
15 (also referred to as a Sun) available from Sun Microsystems, Inc. It is running the Sun flavor of Unix and uses the Open Look Graphical User Interface (GUI) and the SunNet Manager as the base system. The options required are those to run SunNet Manager with some
20 additional disk storage requirement.

The network is represented by a logical map illustrating the network components and the relationships between them, as shown in Fig. 17. A hierarchical network map is supported with navigation through the
25 layers of the hierarchy, as provided by SNM. The Management Workstation determines the topology of the network and informs the user of the network objects and their connectivity so that he can create a network map. To assist with the map creation process, the Management
30 Workstation attempts to determine the stations connected to each LAN segment to which a Monitor is attached. Automatic determination of segment topology by detecting stations is performed using the autotopology algorithms as described in copending U.S. Patent Application S.N.
35 ***,** entitled "Automatic Topology Monitor for Multi-

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Segment Local Area Network" filed on January 14, 1991 (Attorney Docket No. 13283-NE.APP), incorporated herein by reference.

In normal operation, each station in the network is monitored by a single Monitor that is located on its local segment. The initial determination of the Monitor responsible for a station is based on the results of the autotopology mechanism. The user may override this initial default if required.

The user is informed of new stations appearing on any segment in the network via the alarm mechanism. As for other alarms, the user may select whether stations appearing on and disappearing from the network segment generate alarms and may modify the times used in the aging algorithms. When a new node alarm occurs, the user must add the new alarm to the map using the SNM tools. In this manner, the SNM system becomes aware of the nodes.

The sequence of events following the detection of a new node is:

1. the location of the node is determined automatically for the user.
2. the Monitor generates an alarm for the user indicating the new node and providing some or all of the following information:
 - mac address of node
 - ip address of node
 - segment that the node is believed to be located on
 - Monitor to be responsible for the node
3. the user must select the segment and add the node manually using the SNM editor

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4. The update to the SNM database will be detected and the file reread. The Workstation database is reconstructed and the parse control records for the Monitors updated if required.
5. The Monitor responsible for the new node has its parse control record updated via SNMP set request(s).

An internal record of new nodes is required for the autotopology. When a new node is reported by a Network Monitor, the Management Workstation needs to have the previous location information in order to know which Network Monitors to involve in autotopology. For example, two nodes with the same IP address may exist in separate segments of the network. The history makes possible the correlation of the addresses and it makes possible duplicate address detection.

Before a new Monitor can communicate with the Management Workstation via SNMP it needs to be added to the SNM system files. As the SNM files are cached in the database, the file must be updated and the SNM system forced to reread it.

Thus, on the detection of a new Monitor the following events need to occur in order to add the Monitor to the Workstation:

1. The Monitor issues a trap to the Management Workstation software and requests code to be loaded from the Sun Microsystems boot/load server.
2. The code load fails as the Monitor is not known to the unix networking software at this time.
3. The Workstation confirms that the new Monitor does not exceed the configured system limits (e.g. 5 Monitors per

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- Workstation) and terminates the initialization sequence if limits are exceeded. An alarm is issued to the user indicating the presence of the new Monitor and whether it can be supported.
- 5 4. The user adds the Monitor to the SNMP.HOSTS file of the SNM system, to the etc/hosts file of the Unix networking system and to the SNM map.
 - 10 5. When the files have been updated the user resets the Monitor using the set tool (described later).
 6. The Monitor again issues a trap to the Management Workstation software and
15 requests code to be loaded from the Sun boot/load server.
 7. The code load takes place and the Monitor issues a trap requesting data from the Management Workstation.
 - 20 8. The Monitor data is issued using SNMP set requests.

Note that on receiving the set request, the SNMP proxy rereads in the (updated) SNMP.HOSTS file which now includes the new Monitor. Also note that the SNMP hosts
25 file need only contain the Monitors, not the entire list of nodes in the system.

9. On completion of the set request(s) the Monitor run command is issued by the Workstation to bring the Monitor on line.
- 30 The user is responsible for entering data into the SNM database manually. During operation, the Workstation monitors the file write date for the SNM database. When this is different from the last date read, the SNM database is reread and the Workstation database
35 reconstructed. In this manner, user updates to the SNM

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database are incorporated into the Workstation database as quickly as possible without need for the user to take any action.

When the Workstation is loaded, the database is
5 created from the data in the SNM file system (which the user has possibly updated). This data is checked for consistency and for conformance to the limits imposed by the Workstation at this time and a warning is generated to the user if any problems are seen. If the data errors
10 are minor the system continues operation; if they are fatal the user is asked to correct them and Workstation operation terminates.

The monitoring functions of the Management Workstation are provided as an extension to the SNM
15 system. They consist of additional display tools (i.e., summary tool, values tool, and set tool) which the user invokes to access the Monitor options and a Workstation event log in which all alarms are recorded.

As a result of the monitoring process, the Monitor
20 makes a large number of statistics available to the operator. These are available for examination via the Workstation tools that are provided. In addition, the Monitor statistics (or a selected subset thereof) can be made visible to any SNMP manager by providing it with
25 knowledge of the extended MIB. A description of the statistics maintained are described elsewhere.

Network event statistics are maintained on a per network, per segment and per node basis. Within a node, statistics are maintained on a per address (as
30 appropriate to the protocol layer - IP address, port number, ...) and per connection basis. Per network statistics are always derived by the Workstation from the per segment variables maintained by the Monitors. Subsets of the basic statistics are maintained on a node
35 to node and segment to segment basis.

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If the user requests displays of segment to segment traffic, the Workstation calculates this data as follows. The inter segment traffic is derived from the node to node statistics for the intersecting set of
5 nodes. Thus, if segment A has nodes 1, 2, and 3 and segment B has nodes 20, 21, and 22, then summing the node to node traffic for

1 -> 20,21,22

2 -> 20,21,22

10 3 -> 20,21,22

produces the required result. On-LAN/off-LAN traffic for segments is calculated by a simply summing node to node traffic for all stations on the LAN and then subtracting this from total segment counts.

15 Alarms are reported to the user in the following ways:

1. Alarms received are logged in a Workstation log.
2. The node which the alarm relates to is highlighted on the map.
- 20 3. The node status change is propagated up through the (map) hierarchy to support the case where the node is not visible on the screen. This is as provided by SNM.

Summary Tool

25 After the user has selected an object from the map and invokes the display tools, the summary tool generates the user's initial screen at the Management Workstation. It presents a set of statistical data selected to give an overview of the operational status of the object (e.g., a
30 selected node or segment). The Workstation polls the Monitor for the data required by the Summary Tool display screens.

The Summary Tool displays a basic summary tool screen such as is shown in Fig. 18. The summary tool
35 screen has three panels, namely, a control panel 602, a

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values panel 604, and a dialogs panel 606. The control panel includes the indicated mouse activated buttons. The functions of each of the buttons is as follows. The file button invokes a traditional file menu. The view
5 button invokes a view menu which allows the user to modify or tailor the visual protperties of the tool. The properties button invokes a properties menu containing choices for viewing and sometimes modifying the properties of objects. The tools button invokes a tools
10 menu which provides access to the other Workstation tools, e.g. Values Tool.

The Update Interval field allows the user to specify the frequency at which the displayed statistics are updated by polling the Monitor. The Update Once
15 button enables the user to retrieve a single screen update. When the Update Once button is invoked not only is the screen updated but the update interval is automatically set to "none".

The type field enables the user to specify the
20 type of network objects on which to operate, i.e., segment or node.

The name button invokes a pop up menu containing an alphabetical list of all network objects of the type selected and apply and reset buttons. The required name
25 can then be selected from the (scrolling) list and it will be entered in the name field of the summary tool when the apply button is invoked. Alternatively, the user may enter the name directly in the summary tool name field.

30 The protocol button invokes a pop up menu which provides an exclusive set of protocol layers which the user may select. Selection of a layer copies the layer name into the displayed field of the summary tool when the apply operation is invoked. An example of a protocol
35 selection menu is shown in Fig. 19. It displays the

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available protocols in the form of a protocol tree with multiple protocol families. The protocol selection is two dimensional. That is, the user first selects the protocol family and then the particular layer within that family.

As indicated by the protocol trees shown in Fig. 19, the capabilities of the Monitor can be readily extended to handle other protocol families. The particular ones which are implemented depend upon the needs of the particular network environment in which the Monitor will operate.

The user invokes the apply button to indicate that the selection process is complete and the type, name, protocol, etc. should be applied. This then updates the screen using the new parameter set that the user selected. The reset button is used to undo the selections and restore them to their values at the last apply operation.

The set of statistics for the selected parameter set is displayed in values panel 604. The members of the sets differ depending upon, for example, what protocol was selected. Figs. 20a-g present examples of the types of statistical variables which are displayed for the DLL, IP, UDP, TCP, ICMP, NFS, and ARP/RARP protocols, respectively. The meaning of the values display fields are described in Appendix I, attached hereto.

Dialogs panel 606 contains a display of the connection statistics for all protocols for a selected node. Within the Management Workstation, connection lists are maintained per node, per supported protocol. When connections are displayed, they are sorted on "Last Seen" with the most current displayed first. A single list returned from the Monitor contains all current connection. For TCP, however, each connection also contains a state and TCP connections are displayed as

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Past and Present based upon the returned state of the connection. For certain dialogs, such as TCP and NFS over UDP, there is an associated direction to the dialog, i.e., from the initiator (source) to the receiver (sink).
5 For these dialogs, the direction is identified in a DIR. field. A sample of information that is displayed in dialogs panel 606 is presented in Fig. 21 for current connections.

Values Tool

10 The values tool provides the user with the ability to look at the statistical database for a network object in detail. When the user invokes this tool, he may select a basic data screen containing a rate values panel 620, a count values panel 622 and a protocols seen panel
15 626, as shown in Fig. 22, or he may select a traffic matrix screen 628, as illustrated in Fig. 23.

In rate values and count values panels 620 and 622, value tools presents the monitored rate and count statistics, respectively, for a selected protocol. The
20 parameters which are displayed for the different protocols (i.e., different groups) are listed in Appendix II. In general, a data element that is being displayed for a node shows up in three rows, namely, a total for the data element, the number into the data element, and
25 the number out of the data element. Any exceptions to this are identified in Appendix II. Data elements that are displayed for segments, are presented as totals only, with no distinction between Rx and Tx.

When invoked the Values Tool displays a primary
30 screen to the user. The primary screen contains what is considered to be the most significant information for the selected object. The user can view other information for the object (i.e., the statistics for the other parameters) by scrolling down.

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The displayed information for the count values and rate values panels 620 and 622 includes the following. An alarm field reports whether an alarm is currently active for this item. It displays as "*" if active alarm is present. A Current Value/Rate field reports the current rate or the value of the counter used to generate threshold alarms for this item. This is reset following each threshold trigger and thus gives an idea of how close to an alarm threshold the variable is. A Typical Value field reports what this item could be expected to read in a "normal" operating situation. This field is filled in for those items where this is predictable and useful. It is maintained in the Workstation database and is modifiable by the user using the set tool. An Accumulated Count field reports the current accumulated value of the item or the current rate. A Max Value field reports the highest value recently seen for the item. This value is reset at intervals defined by a user adjustable parameter (default 30 minutes). This is not a rolling cycle but rather represents the highest value since it was reset which may be from 1 to 30 minutes ago (for a reset period of 30 minutes). It is used only for rates. A Min Value field reports the lowest value recently seen for the item. This operates in the same manner as Max Value field and is used only for rates.

A Percent (%) field reports only for the following variables:

off seg counts:

100(in count / total off seg count)
100(out count / total off seg count)
100(transit count / total off seg count)
100(local count / total off seg count)

off seg rates

100(transit rate / total off seg rate), etc.
protocols

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100(frame rate this protocol / total frame
rate)

On the right half of the basic display, there the
following additional fields: a High Threshold field and a
5 Sample period for rates field.

Set Tool

The set tool provides the user with the ability to
modify the parameters controlling the operation of the
Monitors and the Management Workstation. These
10 parameters affect both user interface displays and the
actual operation of the Monitors. The parameters which
can be operated on by the set tool can be divided into
the following categories: alarm thresholds, monitoring
control, segment Monitor administration, and typical
15 values.

The monitoring control variables specify the
actions of the segment Monitors and each Monitor can have
a distinct set of control variables (e.g., the parse
control records that are described elsewhere). The user
20 is able to define those nodes, segments, dialogs and
protocols in which he is interested so as to make the
best use of memory space available for data storage.
This mechanism allows for load sharing, where multiple
Monitors on the same segment can divide up the total
25 number of network objects which are to be monitored so
that no duplication of effort between them takes place.

The monitor administration variables allow the
user to modify the operation of the segment Monitor in a
more direct manner than the monitoring control variables.
30 Using the set tool, the user can perform those operations
such as reset, time changes etc. which are normally the
prerogative of a system administrator.

Note that the above descriptions of the tools
available through the Management Workstation are not
35 meant to imply that other choices may not be made

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regarding the particular information which is displayed and the manner in which it is displayed.

Adaptively Setting Network Monitor Thresholds:

The Workstation sets the thresholds in the Network
5 Monitor based upon the performance of the system as
observed over an extended period of time. That is, the
Workstation periodically samples the output of the
Network Monitors and assembles a model of a normally
functioning network. Then, the Workstation sets the
10 thresholds in the Network Monitors based upon that model.
If the observation period is chosen to be long enough and
since the model represents the "average" of the network
performance over the observation period, temporary
undesired deviations from normal behavior are smoothed
15 out over time and model tends to accurately reflect
normal network behavior.

Referring the Fig. 24, the details of the training
procedure for adaptively setting the Network Monitor
thresholds are as follows. To begin training, the
20 Workstation sends a start learning command to the Network
Monitors from which performance data is desired (step
302). The start learning command disables the thresholds
within the Network Monitor and causes the Network Monitor
to periodically send data for a predefined set of network
25 parameters to the Management Workstation. (Disabling the
thresholds, however, is not necessary. One could have
the learning mode operational in parallel with monitoring
using existing thresholds.) The set of parameters may be
any or all of the previously mentioned parameters for
30 which thresholds are or may be defined.

Throughout the learning period, the Network
Monitor sends "snapshots" of the network's performance to
the Workstation which, in turn, stores the data in a
performance history database 306 (step 304). The network
35 manager sets the length of the learning period.

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Typically, it should be long enough to include the full range of load conditions that the network experiences so that a representative performance history is generated. It should also be long enough so that short periods of
5 overload or faulty behavior do not distort the resulting averages.

After the learning period has expired, the network manager, through the Management Workstation, sends a stop learning command to the Monitor (step 308). The Monitor
10 ceases automatically sending further performance data updates to the Workstation and the Workstation processes the data in its performance history database (step 310). The processing may involve simply computing averages for the parameters of interest or it may involve more
15 sophisticated statistical analysis of the data, such as computing means, standard deviations, maximum and minimum values, or using curve fitting to compute rates and other pertinent parameter values.

After the Workstation has statistically analyzed
20 the performance data, it computes a new set of thresholds for the relevant performance parameters (step 312). To do this, it uses formulas which are appropriate to the particular parameter for which a threshold is being computed. That is, if the parameter is one for which one
25 would expect to see wide variations in its value during network monitoring, then the threshold should be set high enough so that the normal expected variations do not trigger alarms. On the other hand, if the parameter is of a type for which only small variations are expected
30 and larger variations indicate a problem, then the threshold should be set to a value that is close to the average observed value. Examples of formulae which may be used to compute thresholds are:

- * Highest value seen during learning period;

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- * Highest value seen during learning period + 10%;
- * Highest value seen during learning period + 50%;
- 5 * Highest value seen during learning period + user-defined percent;
- * Any value of the parameter other than zero;
- * Average value seen during learning period + 50%; and
- 10 * Average value seen during learning period + user-defined percent.

As should be evident from these examples, there is a broad range of possibilities regarding how to compute a particular threshold. The choice, however, should
15 reflect the parameter's importance in signaling serious network problems and its normal expected behavior (as may be evidenced from the performance history acquired for the parameter during the learning mode).

After the thresholds are computed, the Workstation
20 loads them into the Monitor and instructs the Monitor to revert to normal monitoring using the new thresholds (step 314).

This procedure provides a mechanism enabling the network manager to adaptively reset thresholds in
25 response to changing conditions on the network, shifting usage patterns and evolving network topology. As the network changes over time, the network manager merely invokes the adaptive threshold setting feature and updates the thresholds to reflect those changes.

30 The Diagnostic Analyzer Module:

The Management Workstation includes a diagnostic analyzer module which automatically detects and diagnoses the existence and cause of certain types of network problems. The functions of the diagnostic module may
35 actually be distributed among the Workstation and the

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Network Monitors which are active on the network. In principle, the diagnostic analyzer module includes the following elements for performing its fault detection and analysis functions.

- 5 The Management Workstation contains a reference model of a normally operating network. The reference model is generated by observing the performance of the network over an extended period of time and computing averages of the performance statistics that were observed
- 10 during the observation period. The reference model provides a reference against which future network performance can be compared so as to diagnose and analyze potential problems. The Network Monitor (in particular, the STATS module) includes alarm thresholds on a selected
- 15 set of the parameters which it monitors. Some of those thresholds are set on parameters which tend to be indicative of the onset or the presence of particular network problems.

- During monitoring, when a Monitor threshold is
- 20 exceeded, thereby indicating a potential problem (e.g. in a TCP connection), the Network Monitor alerts the Workstation by sending an alarm. The Workstation notifies the user and presents the user with the option of either ignoring the alarm or invoking a diagnostic
- 25 algorithm to analyze the problem. If the user invokes the diagnostic algorithm, the Workstation compares the current performance statistics to its reference model to analyze the problem and report its results. (Of course, this may also be handled automatically so as to not
- 30 require user intervention.) The Workstation obtains the data on current performance of the network by retrieving the relevant performance statistics from all of the segment Network Monitors that may have information useful to diagnosing the problem.

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The details of a specific example involving poor TCP connection performance will now be described. This example refers to a typical network on which the diagnostic analyzer resides, such as the network
5 illustrated in Fig. 25. It includes three segments labelled S1, S2, and S3, a router R1 connecting S1 to S2, a router R2 connecting S2 to S3, and at least two nodes, node A on S1 which communicates with node B on S3. On each segment there is also a Network Monitor 324 to
10 observe the performance of its segment in the manner described earlier. A Management Workstation 320 is also located on S1 and it includes a diagnostic analyzer module 322. For this example, the symptom of the network problem is degraded performance of a TCP connection
15 between Nodes A and B.

A TCP connection problem may manifest itself in a number of ways, including, for example, excessively high numbers for any of the following:

errors
20 packets with bad sequence numbers
packets retransmitted
bytes retransmitted
out of order packets
out of order bytes
25 packets after window closed
bytes after window closed
average and maximum round trip times
or by an unusually low value for the current window size. By setting the appropriate thresholds, the Monitor is
30 programmed to recognize any one or more of these symptoms. If any one of the thresholds is exceeded, the Monitor sends an alarm to the Workstation. The Workstation is programmed to recognize the particular alarm as related to an event which can be further
35 analyzed by its diagnostic analyzer module 322. Thus,

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the Workstation presents the user with the option of invoking its diagnostic capabilities (or automatically invokes the diagnostic capabilities).

In general terms, when the diagnostic analyzer is invoked, it looks at the performance data that the segment Monitors produce for the two nodes, for the dialogs between them and for the links that interconnect them and compares that data to the reference model for the network. If a significant divergence from the reference model is identified, the diagnostic analyzer informs the Workstation (and the user) about the nature of the divergence and the likely cause of the problem. In conducting the comparison to "normal" network performance, the network circuit involved in communications between nodes A and B is decomposed into its individual components and diagnostic analysis is performed on each link individually in the effort to isolate the problem further.

The overall structure of the diagnostic algorithm 400 is shown in Fig. 26. When invoked for analyzing a possible TCP problem between nodes A and B, diagnostic analyzer 322 checks for a TCP problem at node A when it is acting as a source node (step 402). To perform this check, diagnostic algorithm 400 invokes a source node analyzer algorithm 450 shown in Fig. 27. If a problem is identified, the Workstation reports that there is a high probability that node A is causing a TCP problem when operating as a source node and it reports the results of the investigation performed by algorithm 450 (step 404).

If node A does not appear to be experiencing a TCP problem when acting as a source node, diagnostic analyzer 322 checks for evidence of a TCP problem at node B when it is acting as a sink node (step 406). To perform this check, diagnostic algorithm 400 invokes a sink node analyzer algorithm 470 shown in Fig. 28. If a problem is

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identified, the Workstation reports that there is a high probability that node B is causing a TCP problem when operating as a sink node and it reports the results of the investigation performed by algorithm 470 (step 408).

5 Note that source and sink nodes are concepts which apply to those dialogs for which a direction of the communication can be defined. For example, the source node may be the one which initiated the dialog for the purpose of sending data to the other node, i.e., the sink
10 node.

 If node B does not appear to be experiencing a TCP problem when acting as a sink node, diagnostic analyzer 322 checks for evidence of a TCP problem on the link between Node A and Node B (step 410). To perform this
15 check, diagnostic algorithm 400 invokes a link analysis algorithm 550 shown in Fig. 29. If a problem is identified, the Workstation reports that there is a high probability that a TCP problem exists on the link and it reports the results of the investigation performed by
20 link analysis algorithm 550 (step 412).

 If the link does not appear to be experiencing a TCP problem, diagnostic analyzer 322 checks for evidence of a TCP problem at node B when it is acting as a source node (step 414). To perform this check, diagnostic
25 algorithm 400 invokes the previously mentioned source algorithm 450 for Node B. If a problem is identified, the Workstation reports that there is a medium probability that node B is causing a TCP problem when operating as a source node and it reports the results of
30 the investigation performed by algorithm 450 (step 416).

 If node B does not appear to be experiencing a TCP problem when acting as a source node, diagnostic analyzer 322 checks for a TCP problem at node A when it is acting as a sink node (step 418). To perform this check,
35 diagnostic algorithm 400 invokes sink node analyzer

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algorithm 470 for Node A. If a problem is identified, the Network Monitor reports that there is a medium probability that node A is causing a TCP problem when operating as a sink node and it reports the results of
5 the investigation performed by algorithm 470 (step 420).

Finally, if node A does not appear to be experiencing a TCP problem when acting as a sink node, diagnostic analyzer 322 reports that it was not able to isolate the cause of a TCP problem (step 422).

10 The algorithms which are called from within the above-described diagnostic algorithm will now be described. Referring to Fig. 27, source node analyzer algorithm 450 checks whether a particular node is causing a TCP problem when operating as a source node. The
15 strategy is as follows. To determine whether a TCP problem exists at this node which is the source node for the TCP connection, look at other connections for which this node is a source. If other TCP connections are okay, then there is probably not a problem with this
20 node. This is an easy check with a high probability of being correct. If no other good connections exist, then look at the lower layers for possible reasons. Start at DLL and work up as problems at lower layers are more fundamental, i.e., they cause problems at higher layers
25 whereas the reverse is not true.

In accordance with this approach, algorithm 450 first determines whether the node is acting as a source node in any other TCP connection and, if so, whether the other connection is okay (step 452). If the node is
30 performing satisfactorily as a source node in another TCP connection, algorithm 450 reports that there is no problem at the source node and returns to diagnostic algorithm 400 (step 454). If algorithm 450 cannot identify any other TCP connections involving this node
35 that are okay, it moves up through the protocol stack

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checking each level for a problem. In this case, it then checks for DLL problems at the node when it is acting as a source node by calling an DLL problem checking routine 510 (see Fig. 30) (step 456). If a DLL problem is found, 5 that fact is reported (step 458). If no DLL problems are found, algorithm 450 checks for an IP problem at the node when it is acting as a source by calling an IP problem checking routine 490 (see Fig. 31) (step 460). If an IP problem is found, that fact is reported (step 462). If 10 no IP problems are found, algorithm 450 checks whether any other TCP connection in which the node participates as a source is not okay (step 464). If another TCP connection involving the node exists and it is not okay, algorithm 450 reports a TCP problem at the node (step 15 466). If no other TCP connections where the node is acting as a source node can be found, algorithm 450 exits.

Referring to Fig. 28, sink node analyzer algorithm 470 checks whether a particular node is causing a TCP 20 problem when operating as a sink node. It first determines whether the node is acting as a sink node in any other TCP connection and, if so, whether the other connection is okay (step 472). If the node is performing satisfactorily as a sink node in another TCP connection, 25 algorithm 470 reports that there is no problem at the source node and returns to diagnostic algorithm 400 (step 474). If algorithm 470 cannot identify any other TCP connections involving this node that are okay, it then checks for DLL problems at the node when it is acting as 30 a sink node by calling DLL problem checking routine 510 (step 476). If a DLL problem is found, that fact is reported (step 478). If no DLL problems are found, algorithm 470 checks for an IP problem at the node when it is acting as a sink by calling IP problem checking 35 routine 490 (step 480). If an IP problem is found, that

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fact is reported (step 482). If no IP problems are found, algorithm 470 checks whether any other TCP connection in which the node participates as a sink is not okay (step 484). If another TCP connection involving
5 the node as a sink exists and it is not okay, algorithm 470 reports a TCP problem at the node (step 486). If no other TCP connections where the node is acting as a sink node can be found, algorithm 470 exits.

Referring to Fig. 31, IP problem checking routine
10 490 checks for IP problems at a node. It does this by comparing the IP performance statistics for the node to the reference model (steps 492 and 494). If it detects any significant deviations from the reference model, it reports that there is an IP problem at the node (step
15 496). If no significant deviations are noted, it reports that there is no IP problem at the node (step 498).

As revealed by examining Fig. 30, DLL problem checking routine 510 operates in a similar manner to IP problem checking routine 490, with the exception that it
20 examines a different set of parameters (i.e., DLL parameters) for significant deviations.

Referring the Fig. 29, link analysis logic 550 first determines whether any other TCP connection for the link is operating properly (step 552). If a properly
25 operating TCP connection exists on the link, indicating that there is no link problem, link analysis logic 550 reports that the link is okay (step 554). If a properly operating TCP connection cannot be found, the link is decomposed into its constituent components and an IP link
30 component problem checking routine 570 (see Fig. 32) is invoked for each of the link components (step 556). IP link component problem routine 570 evaluates the link component by checking the IP layer statistics for the relevant link component.

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The decomposition of the link into its components arranges them in order of their distance from the source node and the analysis of the components proceeds in that order. Thus, for example, the link components which make
5 up the link between nodes A and B include in order:
segment S1, router R1, segment S2, router R2, and segment S3. The IP data for these various components are analyzed in the following order:

10 IP data for segment S1
IP data for address R1
IP data for source node to R1
IP data for S1 to S2
IP data for S2
IP data for address R2
15 IP data for S3
IP data for S2 to S3
IP data for S1 to S3

As shown in Fig. 32, IP link component problem checking routine 570 compares IP statistics for the link
20 component to the reference model (step 572) to determine whether network performance deviates significantly from that specified by the model (step 574). If significant deviations are detected, routine 570 reports that there is an IP problem at the link component (step 576).
25 Otherwise, it reports that it found no IP problem (step 578).

Referring back to Fig. 29, after completing the IP problem analysis for all of the link components, logic 550 then invokes a DLL link component problem checking
30 routine 580 (see Fig. 33) for each link component to check its DLL statistics (step 558).

DLL link problem routine 580 is similar to IP link problem routine 570. As shown in Fig. 33, DLL link problem checking routine 580 compares DLL statistics for
35 the link to the reference model (step 582) to determine

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whether network performance at the DLL deviates significantly from that specified by the model (step 584). If significant deviations are detected, routine 580 reports that there is a DLL problem at the link component (step 586). Otherwise, it reports that no DLL problems were found (step 588).

Referring back to Fig. 29, after completing the DLL problem analysis for all of the link components, logic 550 checks whether there is any other TCP on the link (step 560). If another TCP exists on the link (which implies that the other TCP is also not operating properly), logic 550 reports that there is a TCP problem on the link (step 562). Otherwise, logic 550 reports that there was not enough information from the existing packet traffic to determine whether there was a link problem (step 564)

If the analysis of the link components does not isolate the source of the problem and if there were components for which sufficient information was not available (due possibly to lack of traffic over through that component), the user may send test messages to those components to generate the information needed to evaluate its performance.

The reference model against which comparisons are made to detect and isolate malfunctions may be generated by examining the behavior of the network over an extended period of operation or over multiple periods of operation. During those periods of operation, average values and maximum excursions (or standard deviations) for observed statistics are computed. These values provide an initial estimate of a model of a properly functioning system. As more experience with the network is obtained and as more historical data on the various statistics is accumulated the thresholds for detecting actual malfunctions or imminent malfunctions and the

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reference model can be revised to reflect the new experience.

What constitutes a significant deviation from the reference model depends upon the particular parameter involved. Some parameters will not deviate from the expected norm and thus any deviation would be considered to be significant, for example, consider ICMP messages of type "destination unreachable," IP errors, TCP errors. Other parameters will normally vary within a wide range of acceptable values, and only if they move outside of that range should the deviation be considered significant. The acceptable ranges of variation can be determined by watching network performance over a sustained period of operation.

The parameters which tend to provide useful information for identifying and isolating problems at the node level for the different protocols and layers include the following.

TCP

error rate
header byte rate
packets retransmitted
bytes retransmitted
packets after window closed
bytes after window closed

UDP

error rate
header byte rate

IP

error rate
header byte rate
fragmentation rate
all ICMP messages of type destination

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unreachable, parameter problem,
redirection

DLL

error rate

5

runts

For diagnosing network segment problems, the above-identified parameters are also useful with the addition of the alignment rate and the collision rate at the DLL. All or some subset of these parameters may be included among the set of parameters which are examined during the diagnostic procedure to detect and isolate network problems.

The above-described technique can be applied to a wide range of problems on the network, including among others, the following:

- 15 TCP Connection fails to establish
- UDP Connection performs poorly
- UDP not working at all
- IP poor performance/high error rate
- 20 IP not working at all
- DLL poor performance/high error rate
- DLL not working at all

For each of these problems, the diagnostic approach would be similar to that described above, using, of course, different parameters to identify the potential problem and isolate its cause.

The Event Timing Module

Referring again to Fig. 5, the RTP is programmed to detect the occurrence of certain transactions for which timing information is desired. The transactions typically occur within a dialog at a particular layer of the protocol stack and they involve a first event (i.e., an initiating event) and a subsequent partner event or response. The events are protocol messages that arrive

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at the Network Monitor, are parsed by the RTP and then passed to Event Timing Module (ETM) for processing. A transaction of interest might be, for example, a read of a file on a server. In that case, the initiating event
5 is the read request and the partner event is the read response. The time of interest is the time required to receive a response to the read request (i.e., the transaction time). The transaction time provides a useful measure of network performance and if measured at
10 various times throughout the day under different load conditions gives a measure of how different loads affect network response times. The layer of the communication protocol at which the relevant dialog takes place will of course depend upon the nature of the event.

15 In general, when the RTP detects an event, it transfers control to the ETM which records an arrival time for the event. If the event is an initiating event, the ETM stores the arrival time in an event timing database 300 (see Fig. 34) for future use. If the event
20 is a partner event, the ETM computes a difference between that arrival time and an earlier stored time for the initiating event to determine the complete transaction time.

Event timing database 300 is an array of records
25 302. Each record 302 includes a dialog field 304 for identifying the dialog over which the transactions of interest are occurring and it includes an entry type field 306 for identifying the event type of interest. Each record 302 also includes a start time field 308 for
30 storing the arrival time of the initiating event and an average delay time field 310 for storing the computed average delay for the transactions. A more detailed description of the operation of the ETM follows.

Referring to Fig. 35, when the RTP detects the
35 arrival of a packet of the type for which timing

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information is being kept, it passes control to the ETM along with relevant information from the packet, such as the dialog identifier and the event type (step 320). The ETM then determines whether it is to keep timing
5 information for that particular event by checking the event timing database (step 322). Since each event type can have multiple occurrences (i.e., there can be multiple dialogs at a given layer), the dialog identifier is used to distinguish between events of the same type
10 for different dialogs and to identify those for which information has been requested. All of the dialog/events of interest are identified in the event timing database. If the current dialog and event appear in the event timing database, indicating that the event should be
15 timed, the ETM determines whether the event is a starting event or an ending event so that it may be processed properly (step 324). For certain events, the absence of a start time in the entry field of the appropriate record 302 in event timing database 300 is one indicator that
20 the event represents a start time; otherwise, it is an end time event. For other events, the ETM determines if the start time is to be set by the event type as specified in the packet being parsed. For example, if the event is a file read a start time is stored. If the
25 event is the read completion it represents an end time. In general, each protocol event will have its own intrinsic meaning for how to determine start and end times.

Note that the arrival time is only an estimate of
30 the actual arrival time due to possible queuing and other processing delays. Nevertheless, the delays are generally so small in comparison to the transaction times being measured that they are of little consequence.

In step 324, if the event represents a start time,
35 the ETM gets the current time from the kernel and stores

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it in start time field 308 of the appropriate record in event timing database 300 (step 326). If the event represents an end time event, the ETM obtains the current time from the kernel and computes a difference between
5 that time and the corresponding start time found in event timing database 300 (step 328). This represents the total time for the transaction of interest. It is combined with the stored average transaction time to compute a new running average transaction time for that
10 event (step 330).

Any one of many different methods can be used to compute the running average transaction time. For example, the following formula can be used:

New Avg. = [(5 * Stored Avg.) + Transaction
15 Time]/6.

After six transaction have been timed, the computed new average becomes a running average for the transaction times. The ETM stores this computed average in the appropriate record of event timing database 300,
20 replacing the previous average transaction time stored in that record, and it clears start time entry field 308 for that record in preparation for timing the next transaction.

After processing the event in steps 322, 326, and
25 330, the ETM checks the age of all of the start time entries in the event timing database 300 to determine if any of them are too "old" (step 332). If the difference between the current time and any of the start times exceeds a preselected threshold, indicating that a
30 partner event has not occurred within a reasonable period of time, the ETM deletes the old start time entry for that dialog/event (step 334). This insures that a missed packet for a partner event does not result in an erroneously large transaction time which throws off the
35 running average for that event.

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If the average transaction time increases beyond a preselected threshold set for timing events, an alarm is sent to the Workstation.

Two examples will now be described to illustrate the operation of the ETM for specific event types. In the first example, Node A of Fig. 25 is communicating with Node B using the NFS protocol. Node A is the client while Node B is the server. The Network Monitor resides on the same segment as node A, but this is not a requirement. When Node A issues a read request to Node B, the Network Monitor sees the request and the RTP within the Network Monitor transfers control to the ETM. Since it is a read, the ETM stores a start time in the Event Timing Database. Thus, the start time is the time at which the read was initiated.

After some delay, caused by the transmission delays of getting the read message to node B, node B performs the read and sends a response back to node A. After some further transmission delays in returning the read response, the Network Monitor receives the second packet for the event. At the time, the ETM recognizes that the event is an end time event and updates the average transaction time entry in the appropriate record with a new computed running average. The ETM then compares the average transaction time with the threshold for this event and if it has been exceeded, issues an alarm to the Workstation.

In the second example, node A is communicating with Node B using the Telnet protocol. Telnet is a virtual terminal protocol. The events of interest take place long after the initial connection has been established. Node A is typing at a standard ASCII (VT100 class) terminal which is logically (through the network) connected to Node B. Node B has an application which is receiving the characters being typed on Node A and, at

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appropriate times, indicated by the logic of the applications, sends characters back to the terminal located on Node A. Thus, every time node A sends characters to B, the Network Monitor sees the
5 transmission.

In this case, there are several transaction times which could provide useful network performance information. They include, for example, the amount of time it takes to echo characters typed at the keyboard
10 through the network and back to the display screen, the delay between typing an end of line command and seeing the completion of the application event come back or the network delays incurred in sending a packet and receiving acknowledgment for when it was received.

15 In this example, the particular time being measured is the time it takes for the network to send a packet and receive an acknowledgement that the packet has arrived. Since Telnet runs on top of TCP, which in turn runs on top of IP, the Network Monitor monitors the TCP
20 acknowledge end-to-end time delays.

Note that this is a design choice of the implementation and that all events visible to the Network Monitor by virtue of the fact that information is in the packet could be measured.

25 When Node A transmits a data packet to Node B, the Network Monitor receives the packet. The RTP recognizes the packet as being part of a timed transaction and passes control to the ETM. The ETM recognizes it as a start time event, stores the start time in the event
30 timing database and returns control to the RTP after checking for aging.

When Node B receives the data packet from Node A, it sends back an acknowledgment packet. When the Network Monitor sees that packet, it delivers the event to the
35 ETM, which recognizes it as an end time event. The ETM

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calculates the delay time for the complete transaction and uses that to update the average transaction time. The ETM then compares the new average transaction time with the threshold for this event. If it has been
5 exceeded, the ETM issues an alarm to the Workstation.

Note that this example is measuring something very different than the previous example. The first example measures the time it takes to traverse the network, perform an action and return that result to the
10 requesting node. It measures performance as seen by the user and it includes delay times from the network as well as delay times from the File Server.

The second example is measuring network delays without looking at the service delays. That is, the ETM
15 is measuring the amount of time it takes to send a packet to a node and receive the acknowledgement of the receipt of the message. In this example, the ETM is measuring transmissions delays as well as processing delays associated with network traffic, but not anything having
20 to do with non-network processing.

As can be seen from the above examples, the ETM can measure a broad range of events. Each of these events can be measured passively and without the cooperation of the nodes that are actually participating
25 in the transmission.

The Address Tracker Module (ATM)

Address tracker module (ATM) 43, one of the software modules in the Network Monitor (see Fig. 5), operates on networks on which the node addresses for
30 particular node to node connections are assigned dynamically. An Appletalk® Network, developed by Apple Computer Company, is an example of a network which uses dynamic node addressing. In such networks, the dynamic change in the address of a particular service causes
35 difficulty troubleshooting the network because the

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network manager may not know where the various nodes are and what they are called. In addition, foreign network addresses (e.g., the IP addresses used by that node for communication over an IP network to which it is

5 connected) can not be relied upon to point to a particular node. ATM 43 solves this problem by passively monitoring the network traffic and collecting a table showing the node address to node name mappings.

In the following description, the network on which
10 the Monitor is located is assumed to be an Appletalk® Network. Thus, as background for the following discussion, the manner in which the dynamic node addressing mechanism operates on that network will first be described.

15 When a node is activated on the Appletalk® Network, it establishes its own node address in accordance with protocol referred to as the Local Link Access Protocol (LLAP). That is, the node guesses its own node address and then verifies that no other node on
20 the network is using that address. The node verifies the uniqueness of its guess by sending an LLAP Enquiry control packet informing all other nodes on the network that it is going to assign itself a particular address unless another node responds that the address has already
25 been assigned. If no other node claims that address as its own by sending an LLAP acknowledgment control packet, the first node uses the address which it has selected. If another node claims the address as its own, the first node tries another address. This continues until, the
30 node finds an unused address.

When the first node wants to communicate with a second node, it must determine the dynamically assigned node address of the second node. It does this in accordance with another protocol referred to as the Name
35 Binding Protocol (NBP). The Name Binding Protocol is

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used to map or bind human understandable node names with machine understandable node addresses. The NBP allows nodes to dynamically translate a string of characters (i.e., a node name) into a node address. The node
5 needing to communicate with another node broadcasts an NBP Lookup packet containing the name for which a node address is being requested. The node having the name being requested responds with its address and returns a
10 original requesting node. The first node then uses that address its current communications with the second node.

Referring to Fig. 36, the network includes an Appletalk® Network segment 702 and a TCP/IP segment 704, each of which are connected to a larger network 706
15 through their respective gateways 708. A Monitor 710, including a Real Time Parser (RTP) 712 and an Address Tracking Module (ATM) 714, is located on Appletalk network segment 702 along with other nodes 711. A
20 Management Workstation 716 is located on segment 704. It is assumed that Monitor 710 has the features and capabilities previously described; therefore, those features not specifically related to the dynamic node addressing capability will not be repeated here but rather the reader is referred to the earlier discussion.
25 Suffice it to say that Monitor 710 is, of course, adapted to operate on Appletalk Network segment 702, to parse and analyze the packets which are transmitted over that segment according to the Appletalk® family of protocols and to communicate the information which it extracts from
30 the network to Management Workstation 716 located on segment 704.

Within Monitor 710, ATM 714 maintains a name table data structure 730 such as is shown in Fig. 37. Name
Table 720 includes records 722, each of which has a node
35 name field 724, a node address field 726, an IP address

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field 728, and a time field 729. ATM 714 uses Name Table 720 to keep track of the mappings of node names to node address and to IP address. The relevance of each of the fields of records 722 in Name Table 720 are explained in the following description of how ATM 714 operates.

In general, Monitor 710 operates as previously described. That is, it passively monitors all packet traffic over segment 702 and sends all packets to RTP 712 for parsing. When RTP 712 recognizes an Appletalk packet, it transfers control to ATM 714 which analyzes the packet for the presence of address mapping information.

The operation of ATM 714 is shown in greater detail in the flow diagram of Fig. 38. When ATM 714 receives control from RTP 712, it takes the packet (step 730 and strips off the lower layers of the protocol until it determines whether there is a Name Binding Protocol message inside the packet (step 732). If it is a NBP message, ATM 714 then determines whether it is new name Lookup message (step 734). If it is a new name Lookup message, ATM 714 extracts the name from the message (i.e., the name for which a node address is being requested) and adds the name to the node name field 724 of a record 722 in Name Table 720 (step 736).

If the message is an NBP message but it is not a Lookup message, ATM 714 determines whether it is a Lookup Reply (step 738). If it is a Lookup Reply, signifying that it contains a node name/node address binding, ATM 714 extracts the name and the assigned node address from the message and adds this information to Name Table 720. ATM 714 does this by searching the name fields of records 722 in Name Table 720 until it locates the name. Then, it updates the node address field of the identified record to contain the node address which was extracted from the received NBP packet. ATM 714 also updates time

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field 729 to record the time at which the message was processed.

After ATM 714 has updated the address field of the appropriate record, it determines whether any records 722
5 in Name Table 720 should be aged out (step 742). ATM 714 compares the current time to the times recorded in the time fields. If the elapsed time is greater than a preselected time period (e.g. 48 hours), ATM 714 clears the record of all information (step 744). After that, it
10 awaits the next packet from RTP 712.

As ATM 714 is processing each a packet and it determines either that it does not contain an NBP message (step 732) or it does not contain a Lookup Reply message (step 738), ATM 714 branches to step 742 to perform the
15 age out check before going on to the next packet from RTP 712.

The Appletalk to IP gateways provide services that allow an Appletalk Node to dynamically connect to an IP address for communicating with IP nodes. This service
20 extends the dynamic node address mechanism to the IP world for all Appletalk nodes. While the flexibility provided is helpful to the users, the network manager is faced with the problem of not knowing which Appletalk Nodes are currently using a particular IP address and
25 thus, they can not easily track down problems created by the particular node.

ATM 714 can use passive monitoring of the IP address assignment mechanisms to provide the network manager a Name-to-IP address mapping.

30 If ATM 714 is also keeping IP address information, it implements the additional steps shown in Fig. 39 after completing the node name to node address mapping steps. ATM 714 again checks whether it is an NBP message (step 748). If it is an NBP message, ATM 714 checks whether it
35 is a response to an IP address request (step 750). IP

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address requests are typically implied by an NBP Lookup request for an IP gateway. The gateway responds by supplying the gateway address as well as an IP address that is assigned to the requesting node. If the NBP
5 message is an IP address response, ATM 714 looks up the requesting node in Name Table 720 (step 752) and stores the IP address assignment in the IP address field of the appropriate record 722 (step 754).

After storing the IP address assignment
10 information, ATM 714 locates all other records 722 in Name Table 720 which contain that IP address. Since the IP address has been assigned to a new node name, those old entries are no longer valid and must be eliminated. Therefore, ATM 714 purges the IP address fields of those
15 records (step 756). After doing this cleanup step, ATM 714 returns control to RTP 712.

Other embodiments are within the following claims. For example, the Network Monitor can be adapted to identify node types by analyzing the type of packet
20 traffic to or from the node. If the node being monitored is receiving mount requests, the Monitor would report that the node is behaving like node a file server. If the node is issuing routing requests, the Monitor would report that the node is behaving like a router. In
25 either case, the network manager can check a table of what nodes are permitted to provide what functions to determine whether the node is authorized to function as either a file server or a router, and if not, can take appropriate action to correct the problem.

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APPENDIX I

SNMP MIB Subset Supported

This is the subset of the standard MIB which can be obtained by monitoring.

Refer to RFC 1066 Management Information Base for an explanation on the items which follow.

System group:
none

Interfaces group
ifType
ifPhysAddress
ifOperStatus
ifInOctets
ifInUcastPkts
ifInNUcastPkts
ifOutOctets
ifOutUcastPkts
ifOutNUcastPkts

Address Translation group
none

IP group
ipForwarding
ipDefaultTTL
ipInReceives
ipInHdrErrors
ipInAddrErrors
ipForwDatagrams
ipReasmReqds
ipFragCreates

IP Address Table
ipAddress
ipAdEntBcastAddr

IP Routing Table
none

ICMP group
icmpInMsgs
icmpInErrors
icmpInDestUnreachs
icmpInTimeExcds
icmpInParmProbs
icmpInSrcQuenchs
icmpInRedirects
icmpInEchoes

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icmpInEchoReps
icmpInTimestamps
icmpInTimestampReps
icmpInAddrMasks
icmpInAddrmaskReps
icmpOutMsgs
icmpOutDestUnreachs
icmpOutTimeExcds
icmpOutParmProbs
icmpOutSrcQuenchs
icmpOutRedirects
icmpOutEchoes
icmpOutEchoReps
icmpOutTimestamps
icmpOutTimestampReps
icmpOutAddrMasks
icmpOutAddrmaskReps

TCP group
tcpActiveOpens
tcpPassiveOpens
tcpAttemptFails
tcpEstabResets
tcpCurrEstab
tcpInSegs
tcpOutSegs
tcpRetransSegs
tcpConnTable

UDP group
udpInDatagrams
udpInErrors
udpOutDatagrams
udpOutErrors

EGP group
egpInMsgs
egpInErrors
egpOutMsgs
egpOutErrors

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APPENDIX II

MIB Definitions for Network Monitor

1. Common MIB Definitions

Definitions

MIB_BUCKETS_PER_RATE	12
MIB_PROTOCOLS_PER_DIALOG	10
MibBucketsPerRate	12
MibProtocolsPerDialog	10
MIB_MAX_PROTOCOL	10
MIB_MAX_MOST_ACTIVE	5
MIB_MAX_DIALOG	3

Structures Used

```
typedef struct {
    Byte
    Byte
    Byte
    Byte
    Byte
    Byte
    Byte
    Byte
    } MibTimeOfDay
```

```
year
month
date
day
hour
minute
second
unused
```

```
typedef struct mib_count32_type {
    Uint32      accum      ( Long term accum. count)
    Uint32      current    ( Present running count)
    Uint32      highThld
    } MibCount32
```

```
typedef struct mib_count64_type {
    Uint64      accum      ( Long term accum. count)
    Uint64      current    ( Present running count)
    Uint64      highThld
    } MibCount64
```

```
typedef struct mib_meter_type {
    Uint32      current
    Uint32      high
    Uint32      low
    Uint32      highThld
    } MibMeter
typedef struct mib_average_meter_type {
    Uint32      current
```

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```

    Uint32          high
    Uint32          low
    Uint32          highThld
} MibAverageMeter

```

```

typedef struct mib_percent_type {
    Uint32          current
    Uint32          high
    Uint32          low
    Uint32          highThld
} MibPercent

```

```

typedef struct mib_rolling_rate_type {
    Uint32          current
    Uint32          high
    Uint32          low
    Uint32          highThld
} MibRollingRate

```

```

typedef MibRollingRate MibRatePers
typedef MibRollingRate MibRatePerH

```

```

typedef Uint32 MibShortRatePers
typedef Uint32 MibShortRatePerM

```

```

typedef struct mib_short_count32_type {
    Uint32          current      ( Present running count)
    Uint32          accum       ( Long term accum. count)
} MibShortCount32

```

```

typedef struct mib_bucket_rate_type {
    Uint32          current      ( Present rate)
    Uint32          rates[MIB_BUCKETS_PER_RATE] ( 12 5 minute
count buckets )
    Uint32          maxRates[MIB_BUCKETS_PER_RATE] ( 12 5-min.
max
rate buckets )
} MibBucketRate

```

Most Active Table Definitions

```

typedef struct mib_most_active_entry_type {
    MibAddress      address

```

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```

        MibCount32
        MibRatePers
    } MibMostActiveEntry
        packetCount
        packetRate

```

```

typedef struct mib_most_active_table_type {
    Uint32          numEntries
    Uint32          nextEntry
    MibMostActiveEntry mostActiveEntry[MIB_MAX_MOST_ACTIVE]
} MibMostActiveTable

```

Protocol Table Definitions

```

typedef struct mib_protocol_entry_type {
    Uint32          protocol
    MibCount32      packetCount
    MibRatePers     packetRate
} MibProtocolEntry

```

```

typedef struct mib_protocol_table_type {
    Uint32          numEntries
    Uint32          nextEntry
    MibProtocolEntry protocolEntry[MIB_MAX_PROTOCOL]
} MibProtocolTable

```

Dialog Table Definitions

```

typedef struct mib_transport_type {
    Uint32          transportProtocol
    Uint32          applicationProtocol
    Uint32          initiator
    Uint32          connectionRetries
    Uint32          addr1_window
    Uint32          addr2_window
    Uint32          state
    Uint32          closeReason
} MibTransportType

```

```

typedef struct mib_dialog_entry_type {
    MibAddress      addresses
    Uint32          protocolEntries
    Uint32          protocols[MIB_PROTOCOLS_PER_DIALOG]
    MibTimeOfDay    gmt
    Uint32          startTime
    Uint32          lastTime
    Uint32          alarmsSent
    MibCount32      packets
    MibRatePers     packetRate
}

```

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MibCount32	bytes
MibRatePers	byteRate
MibCount32	errors
MibRatePers	errorRate
MibCount32	fragments
MibRatePers	fragmentRate
MibCount32	rexmits
MibRatePers	rexmitRate
MibCount32	flowCtrls
MibRatePers	flowCtrlRate
MibTransportType	transport
} MibDialogEntry	

Values for the initiator field

ConnectionInitiatorUnknown	0
ConnectionInitiatorAddr1	1
ConnectionInitiatorAddr2	2

Values for the connectionCloseReason field

ConnectionCloseUnknown	0
ConnectionCloseFin	1
ConnectionCloseRst	2

Values for the connectionState field

ConnectionStateUnknown	0
ConnectionStateConnecting	1
ConnectionStateData	2
ConnectionStateClosing	3
ConnectionStateClosed	4

```
typedef struct mib_dialog_table_type {
    Uint32          numEntries
    Uint32          nextEntry
    MibDialogEntry  dialogEntry[MIB_MAX_DIALOG]
} MibDialogTable
```

2. Data link layer mib definitions for Network Monitor mib.**2.1 dll Segment -Summary Tool**

```
typedef struct {
    MibShortCount32      frames
    MibBucketRate        frameRate
}
```

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MibShortCount32	bytes
MibBucketRate	byteRate
MibShortCount32	errors
MibBucketRate	errorRate
Uint32	protocolCount
Uint32	mostActiveCount
Uint32	pairCount
MibShortCount32	rcvOffSegs
MibBucketRate	rcvOffSegRate
MibShortCount32	xmtOffSegs
MibBucketRate	xmtOffSegRate
MibShortCount32	transits
MibBucketRate	transitRate
MibShortCount32	bcasts
MibBucketRate	bcastRate
MibShortCount32	mcasts
MibBucketRate	mcastRate
MibShortCount32	collisions
MibShortRatePers	collisionRate
MibShortCount32	alignmtErrors
MibShortRatePers	alignmtErrorRate

} MibDllSegSumStats

2.2 dll Segment -Values Tool

```
typedef struct {
    MibCount32          frames
    MibRatePers         frameRate
    MibCount32          bytes
    MibRatePers         byteRate
    MibCount32          errors
    MibRatePers         errorRate
    MibCount32          rcvOffSegs
    MibRatePers         rcvOffSegRate
    MibCount32          xmtOffSegs
    MibRatePers         xmtOffSegRate
    MibCount32          transits
    MibRatePers         transitRate
    MibCount32          bcasts
    MibRatePers         bcastRate
    MibCount32          mcasts
    MibRatePers         mcastRate
    MibCount32          collisions
    MibRatePers         collisionRate
    MibCount32          alignmtErrors
    MibRatePers         alignmtErrorRate
    MibCount32          enetFrames
    MibRatePers         enetFrameRate
    MibCount32          llcFrames
    MibRatePers         llcFrameRate
    MibCount32          runtFrames
    MibRatePers         runtFrameRate
}
```


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} MibDllSegValStats

2.3 dll Address - Summary Tool

```
typedef struct {
    MibShortCount32      frames
    MibBucketRate        frameRate
    MibShortCount32      bytes
    MibBucketRate        byteRate
    MibShortCount32      errors
    MibBucketRate        errorRate
    UInt32               protocolCount
    UInt32               mostActiveCount
    UInt32               pairCount
    MibShortCount32      rcvOffSegs
    MibBucketRate        rcvOffSegRate
    MibShortCount32      xmtOffSegs
    MibBucketRate        xmtOffSegRate
    MibShortCount32      xmtBcasts
    MibBucketRate        xmtBcastRate
    MibShortCount32      xmtMcasts
    MibBucketRate        xmtMcastRate
} MibDllAddrSumStats
```

2.4 dll Address- Values Tool

```
typedef struct {
    MibCount32           rcvFrames
    MibRatePers          rcvFrameRate
    MibCount32           rcvBytes
    MibRatePers          rcvByteRate
    MibCount32           rcvErrors
    MibRatePers          rcvErrorRate
    MibCount32           xmtFrames
    MibRatePers          xmtFrameRate
    MibCount32           xmtBytes
    MibRatePers          xmtByteRate
    MibCount32           xmtErrors
    MibRatePers          xmtErrorRate
    MibCount32           xmtBcasts
    MibRatePers          xmtBcastRate
    MibCount32           xmtMcasts
    MibRatePers          xmtMcastRate
    MibCount32           rcvOffSegs
    MibRatePers          rcvOffSegRate
    MibCount32           xmtOffSegs
    MibRatePers          xmtOffSegRate
    MibCount32           enetFrames
    MibRatePers          enetFrameRate
    MibCount32           llcFrames
    MibRatePers          llcFrameRate
}
```

```

MibCount32      runFrames
MibRatePers     runFrameRate
MibDllAddrValStats

```

3.1 ip Segment - Summary Tool

3.2 ip segment - Values Tool

```
typedef struct {
    MibCount32
    MibRatePers
    MibCount32
    MibRatePers
    MibCount32
    MibRatePers
    MibCount32
    MibRatePers
    MibCount32
    MibRatePers
    MibCount32
    MibRatePers
    pkts
    pktRate
    bytes
    byteRate
    errors
    errorRate
    rcvOffSegs
    rcvOffSegRate
    xmtOffSegs
    xmtOffSegRate
    transits
    transitRate
}
```

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MibCount32	bcasts
MibRatePers	bcastRate
MibCount32	mcasts
MibRatePers	mcastRate
MibCount32	hdrBytes
MibRatePers	hdrByteRate
MibCount32	frgmts
MibRatePers	frgmtRate
} MibIpSegValStats	

3.3 ip Address - Summary Tool

```
typedef struct {
    MibShortCount32    pkts
    MibBucketRate      pktRate
    MibShortCount32    bytes
    MibBucketRate      byteRate
    MibShortCount32    errors
    MibBucketRate      errorRate
    Uint32             protocolCount
    Uint32             mostActiveCount
    Uint32             pairCount
    MibShortCount32    rcvOffSegs
    MibBucketRate      rcvOffSegRate
    MibShortCount32    xmtOffSegs
    MibBucketRate      xmtOffSegRate
    MibShortCount32    flowCtrls
    MibBucketRate      flowCtrlRate
    MibShortCount32    frgmts
    MibBucketRate      frgmtRate
    MibShortCount32    xmtBcasts
    MibBucketRate      xmtBcastRate
    MibShortCount32    xmtMcasts
    MibBucketRate      xmtMcastRate
} MibIpAddrSumStats
```

3.4 ip Address - Values Tool

```
typedef struct {
    MibCount32    rcvPkts
    MibRatePers    rcvPktRate
    MibCount32    rcvBytes
    MibRatePers    rcvByteRate
    MibCount32    rcvErrors
    MibRatePers    rcvErrorRate
    MibCount32    xmtPkts
    MibRatePers    xmtPktRate
    MibCount32    xmtBytes
    MibRatePers    xmtByteRate
    MibCount32    xmtErrors
    MibRatePers    xmtErrorRate
    MibCount32    rcvHdrBytes
    MibRatePers    rcvHdrByteRate
}
```

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MibCount32	xmtHdrBytes
MibRatePers	xmtHdrByteRate
MibCount32	rcvFrgmts
MibRatePers	rcvFrgmtRate
MibCount32	xmtFrgmts
MibRatePers	xmtFrgmtRate
MibCount32	xmtBcasts
MibRatePers	xmtBcastRate
MibCount32	xmtMcasts
MibRatePers	xmtMcastRate
MibCount32	rcvOffSegs
MibRatePers	rcvOffSegRate
MibCount32	xmtOffSegs
MibRatePers	xmtOffSegRate

} MibIpAddrValStats

4. ICMP layer mib definitions for Network Monitor mib.

4.1 icmp Segment - Summary Tool

```
typedef struct {
    MibShortCount32      pkts
    MibBucketRate        pktRate

    MibShortCount32      bytes
    MibBucketRate        byteRate

    MibShortCount32      errors
    MibBucketRate        errorRate

    Uint32               mostActiveCount
    Uint32               pairCount

    MibShortCount32      rcvOffSegs
    MibBucketRate        rcvOffSegRate
    MibShortCount32      xmtOffSegs
    MibBucketRate        xmtOffSegRate
    MibShortCount32      transits
    MibBucketRate        transitRate

    MibShortCount32      echoReq
    MibShortCount32      echoReply
    MibShortCount32      destUnr
    MibShortCount32      srcQuench
    MibShortCount32      redir
    MibShortCount32      timeExceeded
    MibShortCount32      paramProblem
    MibShortCount32      timestampReq
    MibShortCount32      timestampReply
    MibShortCount32      addrMaskReq
    MibShortCount32      addrMaskReply
} MibIcmpSegSumStats
```

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4.2 icmp Segment - Values Tool

```

typedef struct {
    MibCount32      pkts
    MibRatePers     pktRate

    MibCount32      bytes
    MibRatePers     byteRate

    MibCount32      errors
    MibRatePers     errorRate

    MibCount32      rcvOffSegs
    MibRatePers     rcvOffSegRate
    MibCount32      xmtOffSegs
    MibRatePers     xmtOffSegRate
    MibCount32      transits
    MibRatePers     transitRate

    MibCount32      echoReq
    MibRatePers     echoReqRate
    MibCount32      echoReply
    MibRatePers     echoReplyRate

    MibCount32      destUnrNet
    MibRatePers     destUnrNetRate
    MibCount32      destUnrHost
    MibRatePers     destUnrHostRate
    MibCount32      destUnrProtocol
    MibRatePers     destUnrProtocolRate
    MibCount32      destUnrPort
    MibRatePers     destUnrPortRate
    MibCount32      destUnrFrgmt
    MibRatePers     destUnrFrgmtRate
    MibCount32      destUnrSrcRoute
    MibRatePers     destUnrSrcRouteRate
    MibCount32      destUnrNetUnknown
    MibRatePers     destUnrNetUnknownRate
    MibCount32      destUnrHostUnknown
    MibRatePers     destUnrHostUnknownRate
    MibCount32      destUnrSrcHostIsolated
    MibRatePers     destUnrSrcHostIsolatedRate
    MibCount32      destUnrNetProhibited
    MibRatePers     destUnrNetProhibitedRate
    MibCount32      destUnrHostProhibited
    MibRatePers     destUnrHostProhibitedRate
    MibCount32      destUnrNetTos
    MibRatePers     destUnrNetTosRate
    MibCount32      destUnrHostTos

```

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MibRatePers	destUnrHostTosRate
MibCount32	srcQuench
MibRatePers	srcQuenchRate
MibCount32	redirNet
MibRatePers	redirNetRate
MibCount32	redirHost
MibRatePers	redirHostRate
MibCount32	redirNetTos
MibRatePers	redirNetTosRate
MibCount32	redirHostTos
MibRatePers	redirHostTosRate
MibCount32	timeExceededInTransit
MibRatePers	timeExceededInTransitRate
MibCount32	timeExceededInReass
MibRatePers	timeExceededInReassRate
MibCount32	paramProblem
MibRatePers	paramProblemRate
MibCount32	paramProblemOption
MibRatePers	paramProblemOptionRate
MibCount32	timestampReq
MibRatePers	timestampReqRate
MibCount32	timestampReply
MibRatePers	timestampReplyRate
MibCount32	addrMaskReq
MibRatePers	addrMaskReqRate
MibCount32	addrMaskReply
MibRatePers	addrMaskReplyRate

} MibIcmpSegValStats

4.3 icmp Address - Summary Tool

```
typedef struct {
    MibShortCount32    pkts
    MibBucketRate      pktRate

    MibShortCount32    bytes
    MibBucketRate      byteRate

    MibShortCount32    errors
    MibBucketRate      errorRate
    Uint32             mostActiveCount
    Uint32             pairCount

    MibShortCount32    rcvOffSegs
    MibBucketRate      rcvOffSegRate
}
```

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MibShortCount32	xmtOffSegs
MibBucketRate	xmtOffSegRate
MibShortCount32	echoReq
MibShortCount32	echoReply
MibShortCount32	destUnr
MibShortCount32	srcQuench
MibShortCount32	redir
MibShortCount32	paramProblem
MibShortCount32	timeExceeded
MibShortCount32	timestampReq
MibShortCount32	timestampReply
MibShortCount32	addrMaskReq
MibShortCount32	addrMaskReply

} MibIcmpAddrSumStats

4.4 icmp Address- Values Tool

```
typedef struct {
```

MibCount32	rcvPkts
MibRatePers	rcvPktRate
MibCount32	rcvBytes
MibRatePers	rcvByteRate
MibCount32	rcvErrors
MibRatePers	rcvErrorRate
MibCount32	xmtPkts
MibRatePers	xmtPktRate
MibCount32	xmtBytes
MibRatePers	xmtByteRate
MibCount32	xmtErrors
MibRatePers	xmtErrorRate
MibCount32	rcvOffSegs
MibRatePers	rcvOffSegRate
MibCount32	xmtOffSegs
MibRatePers	xmtOffSegRate
MibCount32	rcvDestUnrNet
MibRatePers	rcvDestUnrNetRate
MibCount32	rcvDestUnrHost
MibRatePers	rcvDestUnrHostRate
MibCount32	rcvDestUnrProtocol
MibRatePers	rcvDestUnrProtocolRate
MibCount32	rcvDestUnrPort
MibRatePers	rcvDestUnrPortRate
MibCount32	rcvDestUnrFrgmt
MibRatePers	rcvDestUnrFrgmtRate
MibCount32	rcvDestUnrSrcRoute
MibRatePers	rcvDestUnrSrcRouteRate
MibCount32	rcvDestUnrNetUnknown

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MibRatePers
MibCount32
MibRatePers
MibCount32

MibRatePers
MibCount32
MibRatePers
MibCount32
MibRatePers
MibCount32
MibRatePers
MibCount32
MibRatePers

MibCount32
MibRatePers
MibCount32
MibRatePers

MibCount32
MibRatePers
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MibCount32
MibRatePers

MibCount32
MibRatePers
MibCount32
MibRatePers

MibCount32
MibRatePers
MibCount32
MibRatePers

MibCount32
MibRatePers
MibCount32
MibRatePers

rcvDestUnrNetUnknownRate
rcvDestUnrHostUnknown
rcvDestUnrHostUnknownRate
rcvDestUnrSrcHostIsolated

rcvDestUnrSrcHostIsolatedRate
rcvDestUnrNetProhibited
rcvDestUnrNetProhibitedRate
rcvDestUnrHostProhibited
rcvDestUnrHostProhibitedRate
rcvDestUnrNetTos
rcvDestUnrNetTosRate
rcvDestUnrHostTos
rcvDestUnrHostTosRate

rcvTimeExceededInTransit
rcvTimeExceededInTransitRate
rcvTimeExceededInReass
rcvTimeExceededInReassRate

rcvParamProblem
rcvParamProblemRate
rcvParamProblemOption
rcvParamProblemOptionRate

rcvSrcQuench
rcvSrcQuenchRate

rcvRedirNet
rcvRedirNetRate
rcvRedirHost
rcvRedirHostRate
rcvRedirNetTos
rcvRedirNetTosRate
rcvRedirHostTos
rcvRedirHostTosRate

rcvEchoReq
rcvEchoReqRate
rcvEchoReply
rcvEchoReplyRate

rcvTimestampReq
rcvTimestampReqRate
rcvTimestampReply
rcvTimestampReplyRate

rcvAddrMaskReq
rcvAddrMaskReqRate
rcvAddrMaskReply
rcvAddrMaskReplyRate

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MibCount32	xmtDestUnrNet
MibRatePers	xmtDestUnrNetRate
MibCount32	xmtDestUnrHost
MibRatePers	xmtDestUnrHostRate
MibCount32	xmtDestUnrProtocol
MibRatePers	xmtDestUnrProtocolRate
MibCount32	xmtDestUnrPort
MibRatePers	xmtDestUnrPortRate
MibCount32	xmtDestUnrFrgmt
MibRatePers	xmtDestUnrFrgmtRate
MibCount32	xmtDestUnrSrcRoute
MibRatePers	xmtDestUnrSrcRouteRate
MibCount32	xmtDestUnrNetUnknown
MibRatePers	xmtDestUnrNetUnknownRate
MibCount32	xmtDestUnrHostUnknown
MibRatePers	xmtDestUnrHostUnknownRate
MibCount32	xmtDestUnrSrcHostIsolated
MibRatePers	xmtDestUnrSrcHostIsolatedRate
MibCount32	xmtDestUnrNetProhibited
MibRatePers	xmtDestUnrNetProhibitedRate
MibCount32	xmtDestUnrHostProhibited
MibRatePers	xmtDestUnrHostProhibitedRate
MibCount32	xmtDestUnrNetTos
MibRatePers	xmtDestUnrNetTosRate
MibCount32	xmtDestUnrHostTos
MibRatePers	xmtDestUnrHostTosRate
MibCount32	xmtTimeExceededInTransit
MibRatePers	xmtTimeExceededInTransitRate
MibCount32	xmtTimeExceededInReass
MibRatePers	xmtTimeExceededInReassRate
MibCount32	xmtParamProblem
MibRatePers	xmtParamProblemRate
MibCount32	xmtParamProblemOption
MibRatePers	xmtParamProblemOptionRate
MibCount32	xmtSrcQuench
MibRatePers	xmtSrcQuenchRate
MibCount32	xmtRedirNet
MibRatePers	xmtRedirNetRate
MibCount32	xmtRedirHost
MibRatePers	xmtRedirHostRate
MibCount32	xmtRedirNetTos
MibRatePers	xmtRedirNetTosRate
MibCount32	xmtRedirHostTos
MibRatePers	xmtRedirHostTosRate
MibCount32	xmtEchoReq
MibRatePers	xmtEchoReqRate
MibCount32	xmtEchoReply

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MibRatePers

xmtEchoReplyRate

MibCount32

xmtTimestampReq

MibRatePers

xmtTimestampReqRate

MibCount32

xmtTimestampReply

MibRatePers

xmtTimestampReplyRate

MibCount32

xmtAddrMaskReq

MibRatePers

xmtAddrMaskReqRate

MibCount32

xmtAddrMaskReply

MibRatePers

xmtAddrMaskReplyRate

}

5. TCP layer mib definitions for Network Monitor mib.

5.1 tcp Segment - Summary Tool

typedef struct {

MibShortCount32

pkts

MibBucketRate

pktRate

MibShortCount32

bytes

MibBucketRate

byteRate

MibShortCount32

errors

MibBucketRate

errorRate

Uint32

protocolCount

Uint32

mostActiveCount

Uint32

pairCount

MibShortCount32

rcvOffSegs

MibBucketRate

rcvOffSegRate

MibShortCount32

xmtOffSegs

MibBucketRate

xmtOffSegRate

MibShortCount32

transits

MibBucketRate

transitRate

MibShortCount32

flowCtrls

MibBucketRate

flowCtrlRate

MibShortCount32

frgmts

MibBucketRate

frgmtRate

MibShortCount32

rexmts

MibBucketRate

rexmtRate

} MibTcpSegSumStats

5.2 tcp Segment - Values Tool

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typedef struct {

MibCount32
MibRatePerspkts
pktRateMibCount32
MibRatePersbytes
byteRateMibCount32
MibRatePerserrors
errorRateMibCount32
MibRatePers
MibCount32
MibRatePers
MibCount32
MibRatePersrcvOffSegs
rcvOffSegRate
xmtOffSegs
xmtOffSegRate
transits
transitRateMibCount32
MibRatePers
MibCount32
MibRatePershdrBytes
hdrByteRate
frgmts
frgmtRateMibCount32
MibRatePersflowCtrls
flowCtrlRateMibCount32
MibRatePersrexmts
rexmtRateMibCount32
MibRatePersrexmtBytes
rexmtByteRateMibCount32
MibRatePerskeepAlives
keepAliveRateMibCount32
MibRatePerswindowProbes
windowProbeRateMibCount32
MibRatePersoutOfOrder
outOfOrderRateMibCount32
MibRatePersafterWindow
afterWindowRateMibCount32
MibRatePersafterClose
afterCloseRateMibCount32
MibRatePersurgs
urgRateMibCount32
MibRatePersrstts
rstRate

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MibCount32	successfulConnections
MibRatePerH	successfulConnectionRate
MibCount32	connectionRetries
MibRatePerH	connectionRetryRate
MibCount32	failedConnections
MibRatePerH	failedConnectionRate
MibCount32	activeConnections

} MibTcpSegValStats

5.3 tcp Address - Summary Tool

```
typedef struct {
```

MibShortCount32	pkts
MibBucketRate	pktRate
MibShortCount32	bytes
MibBucketRate	byteRate
MibShortCount32	errors
MibBucketRate	errorRate
Uint32	protocolCount
Uint32	mostActiveCount
Uint32	pairCount
MibShortCount32	rcvOffSegs
MibBucketRate	rcvOffSegRate
MibShortCount32	xmtOffSegs
MibBucketRate	xmtOffSegRate
MibShortCount32	flowCtrls
MibBucketRate	flowCtrlRate
MibShortCount32	frgmts
MibBucketRate	frgmtRate
MibShortCount32	rexmts
MibBucketRate	rexmtRate

```
} MibTcpAddrSumStats
```

5.4 tcp Address- Values Tool

```
typedef struct {
```

MibCount32	rcvPkts
MibRatePers	rcvPktRate
MibCount32	xmtPkts
MibRatePers	xmtPktRate

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MibCount32	rcvBytes
MibRatePers	rcvByteRate
MibCount32	xmtBytes
MibRatePers	xmtByteRate
MibCount32	rcvErrors
MibRatePers	rcvErrorRate
MibCount32	xmtErrors
MibRatePers	xmtErrorRate
MibCount32	rcvOffSegs
MibRatePers	rcvOffSegRate
MibCount32	xmtOffSegs
MibRatePers	xmtOffSegRate
MibCount32	rcvHdrBytes
MibRatePers	rcvHdrByteRate
MibCount32	xmtHdrBytes
MibRatePers	xmtHdrByteRate
MibCount32	rcvFrgmts
MibRatePers	rcvFrgmtRate
MibCount32	xmtFrgmts
MibRatePers	xmtFrgmtRate
MibCount32	rcvRexmts
MibRatePers	rcvRexmtRate
MibCount32	xmtRexmts
MibRatePers	xmtRexmtRate
MibCount32	rcvRexmtBytes
MibRatePers	rcvRexmtByteRate
MibCount32	xmtRexmtBytes
MibRatePers	xmtRexmtByteRate
MibCount32	rcvKeepAlives
MibRatePers	rcvKeepAliveRate
MibCount32	xmtKeepAlives
MibRatePers	xmtKeepAliveRate
MibCount32	rcvWindowProbes
MibRatePers	rcvWindowProbeRate
MibCount32	xmtWindowProbes
MibRatePers	xmtWindowProbeRate
MibCount32	rcvOutOfOrder
MibRatePers	rcvOutOfOrderRate
MibCount32	xmtOutOfOrder
MibRatePers	xmtOutOfOrderRate
MibCount32	rcvAfterWindow
MibRatePers	rcvAfterWindowRate

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MibCount32
MibRatePers

xmtAfterWindow
xmtAfterWindowRate

MibCount32
MibRatePers
MibCount32
MibRatePers

rcvAfterClose
rcvAfterCloseRate
xmtAfterClose
xmtAfterCloseRate

MibCount32
MibRatePers
MibCount32
MibRatePers

rcvUrqs
rcvUrgRate
xmtUrqs
xmtUrgRate

MibCount32
MibRatePers
MibCount32
MibRatePers

rcvRsts
rcvRstRate
xmtRsts
xmtRstRate

MibCount32
MibRatePerH
MibCount32
MibRatePerH
MibCount32
MibRatePerH
MibCount32

successfulConnections
successfulConnectionRate
connectionRetries
connectionRetryRate
failedConnections
failedConnectionRate
activeConnections

6. UDP layer mib definitions for Network Monitor mib.

6.1 udp Segment -Summary Tool

```
typedef struct {
    MibShortCount32          pkts
    MibBucketRate            pktRate
    MibShortCount32          bytes
    MibBucketRate            byteRate
    MibShortCount32          errors
    MibBucketRate            errorRate
    MibShortCount32          protocolCount
    MibShortCount32          mostActiveCount
    MibShortCount32          pairCount
    MibShortCount32          rcvOffSegs
    MibBucketRate            rcvOffSegRate
    MibShortCount32          xmtOffSegs
    MibBucketRate            xmtOffSegRate
    MibShortCount32          transits
    MibBucketRate            transitRate
    MibShortCount32          flowCtrls
    MibBucketRate            flowCtrlRate
} MibUdpSegSumStats
```

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6.2 udp Segment - Values Tool

```

typedef struct {
    MibCount32          pkts
    MibRatePers         pktRate
    MibCount32          bytes
    MibRatePers         byteRate
    MibCount32          errors
    MibRatePers         errorRate
    MibShortCount32     protocolCount
    MibShortCount32     mostActiveCount
    MibShortCount32     pairCount
    MibCount32          rcvOffSegs
    MibRatePers         rcvOffSegRate
    MibCount32          xmtOffSegs
    MibRatePers         xmtOffSegRate
    MibCount32          transits
    MibRatePers         transitRate
    MibCount32          flowCtrls
    MibRatePers         flowCtrlRate
    MibCount32          hdrBytes
    MibRatePers         hdrByteRate
} MibUdpSegValStats

```

6.3 udp Address - Summary Tool

```

typedef struct {
    MibShortCount32     pkts
    MibBucketRate       pktRate
    MibShortCount32     bytes
    MibBucketRate       byteRate
    MibShortCount32     errors
    MibBucketRate       errorRate
    MibShortCount32     protocolCount
    MibShortCount32     mostActiveCount
    MibShortCount32     pairCount
    MibShortCount32     rcvOffSegs
    MibBucketRate       rcvOffSegRate
    MibShortCount32     xmtOffSegs
    MibBucketRate       xmtOffSegRate
    MibShortCount32     flowCtrls
    MibBucketRate       flowCtrlRate
} MibUdpAddrSumStats

```

6.4 udp Address- Values Tool

```

typedef struct {
    MibCount32          rcvPkts
    MibRatePers         rcvPktRate
    MibCount32          rcvBytes

```

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MibRatePers	rcvByteRate
MibCount32	rcvErrors
MibRatePers	rcvErrorRate
MibCount32	xmtPkts
MibRatePers	xmtPktRate
MibCount32	xmtBytes
MibRatePers	xmtByteRate
MibCount32	xmtErrors
MibRatePers	xmtErrorRate
MibCount32	rcvHdrBytes
MibRatePers	rcvHdrByteRate
MibCount32	xmtHdrBytes

7. Monitor mib definitions for Network Monitor mib.

```
typedef struct {
    int                length
    char               no[80]
} MibPhoneNumber

typedef struct {
    MacAddress         lanMacAddr
    IpAddress          lanIpAddr
    Uint32             lanTftpTimeout
    Uint32             lanTftpRetryLimit
    Uint32             lanSnmpTimeout
    Uint32             lanSnmpRetryLimit
    MibPhoneNumber     serialPhoneNo
    IpAddress          serialIpAddr
    Uint32             serialTftpTimeout
    Uint32             serialTftpRetryLimit
    Uint32             serialSnmpTimeout
    Uint32             serialSnmpRetryLimit
} MibWsParameters

typedef struct {
    MibAddress         address
    Uint32             flags
    MibDeviceType      type
    Uint32             parseControl
} MibParseControl

typedef struct {
    Uint32             numEntries
    Uint32             nextEntry
    MibParseControl    mibParseControl[MIB_MAX_PCR]
} MibParseControlOpaque

typedef struct {
    MacAddress         macAddr
    Byte               data[256]
}
```


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```

        Uint32
derived      length
} MibAutoTopology

```

7.1 Monitor Control Group

```

typedef struct {
    Uint32                monReset
    MibTimeOfDay          monTOD
    Uint32                trapPermit
    Uint32                dupAddrTrapPermit
    Uint32                newNodeTrapPermit
    Uint32                shakeTime
    Uint32                wsMonLink
    Uint32                minTrapInterval
    Uint32                runMonitor
    MibWsParameters       primaryWsParams
    MibWsParameters       secondaryWsParams
    Uint32                debugLevel
    Uint32                parseCtrl
    Uint32                monitorSegment
    MibAutoTopology       autoTopology
} MibMonitorControl

```

7.2 Monitor Statistics Group

```

typedef struct {
    MibCount32            dllDropped
    MibRatePers           dllDroppedRate
    MibCount32            ipDropped
    MibRatePers           ipDroppedRate
    MibCount32            icmpDropped
    MibRatePers           icmpDroppedRate
    MibCount32            tcpDropped
    MibRatePers           tcpDroppedRate
    MibCount32            udpDropped
    MibRatePers           udpDroppedRate
    MibCount32            arpDropped
    MibRatePers           arpDroppedRate
    MibCount32            nfsDropped
    MibRatePers           nfsDroppedRate
    MibCount32            dbProblem
    MibShortCount32       cpuUtilization
    MibShortCount32       memoryUtilization
}

```

8. Alarm Mib Definitions

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8.1 Counter alarm structure

```

typedef struct {
    Uint32      MibTimeOfDay
    Uint32      MibAddress
    MibAddress
    Uint32      MibCount32
    Uint32
    OPTIONAL
    Byte
} MibAlarmCounter

alarm_class
gmt
time_ticks
mon_address
address
type
number
value
user_data_length
user_data[MAX_ALARM_DATA]

```

8.2 Rate alarm structure

```

typedef struct {
    Uint32      MibTimeOfDay
    Uint32      MibAddress
    MibAddress
    Uint32      MibRollingRate
    Uint32
    Uint32
    OPTIONAL
    Byte
} MibAlarmRate

alarm_class
gmt
time_ticks
mon_address
address
type
number
value
rate_type
user_data_length
user_data[MAX_ALARM_DATA]

```

8.3 Power-up alarm structure

```

typedef struct {
    Uint32      MibTimeOfDay
    Uint32      MibAddress
    Uint32
    Uint32
    Uint32
    Uint32
    alarm_class
    gmt
    time_ticks
    mon_address
    alarm_reason
    load_type
    cpu_hw_rev
    mon_link_hw_rev

```

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```

        Uint32          mgmt_link_hw_rev
        MibPhoneNumber  mon_phone_no
        Uint32          error_type
        Uint32          error_code
        Uint32          error_param_1
        Uint32          error_param_2
        Uint32          error_param_3
    } MibAlarmPowerUp

```

8.4 Link-up alarm structure

```

typedef struct {
    Uint32          alarm_class
    MibTimeOfDay    gmtime
    Uint32          time_ticks
    MibAddress       mon_address
    Uint32          alarm_reason
    Uint32          load_type
    Uint32          cpu_hw_rev
    Uint32          mon_link_hw_rev
    Uint32          mgmt_link_hw_rev
    MibPhoneNumber  mon_phone_no
    Uint32          error_type
    Uint32          error_code
    Uint32          error_param_1
    Uint32          error_param_2
    Uint32          error_param_3
} MibAlarmLinkUp

```

8.5 New node alarm structure

```

typedef struct {
    Uint32          alarm_class
    MibTimeOfDay    gmtime
    Uint32          time_ticks
    MibAddress       mon_address
    MibAddress       node_address
} MibAlarmNewNode

```

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APPENDIX III

PROTOCOL VARIABLES

The following is a list of some of the network variables for which data is gathered by the Monitor and a brief explanation of the variable, where appropriate.

DLL VariablesFrames

A frame is a series of bytes with predefined bit sequences that mark the frame's beginning and ending points. A DLL (data link layer) entity sends a message by putting it in a frame and transmitting it on the physical network. It's called a frame because the beginning and ending bit sequences "frame" the message.

Enclosed within the frame are the messages built by higher level protocols, such as IP and UDP. For example, an IP datagram must be placed in a frame before it can be transmitted.

Ethernet frames range from 64 to 1518 bytes in length.

Bytes

Monitor maintains a count and rate for bytes transmitted and received by all monitored objects. For example, for any node, you can monitor the number of bytes in or out to measure the traffic load with respect to that node. For a segment, you can monitor the number of bytes in and out of all nodes on the segment.

Error Frames

A DLL Error Frame is logged in the following cases:

- * If the frame is Ethernet, none are logged.
- * If the frame is IEEE 802.3:
 - Value of length parameter in header less than 3.

Alignment Errors

The number of frames observed for the selected segment with alignment errors. An alignment error is a frame with a length that is not an exact multiple of 8 bits. The following variables are available only for segments.

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Collisions

The number of collisions observed on the selected segment. A collision occurs when two stations attempt to transmit simultaneously. A certain number of collisions are normal. The following variables are available only for segments.

A higher than typical value can mean that the physical interface for a single station has malfunctioned and is not following the protocol.

Broadcast frame

A broadcast frame is a special frame that is received by all stations on the network. Common uses for broadcast frames include ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) and network testing.

Multicast Frame

A multicast frame is a special frame that is received by a predetermined set of stations. Multicasting is used to send a message to a set of stations using a single frame, thus reducing network loading.

Off-segment

Off-segment frames are frames that the Monitor observes on the local segment, but are destined for or originated by nodes not on the local segment. All off-segment frames then are either routed to, from, or across the local segment.

Off-segment variables

Off-segment variables are a measure of the amount of routing or bridging that is occurring. Excessive off-segment traffic may mean that certain nodes on one segment are communicating primarily with nodes on other segments. If you identify these nodes and move them to the segments where their primary communications partners are, you may lessen the overall loading on your network.

Off-segment Transit Frames

The number of frames observed on the selected segment not into or out of a node on the selected segment. For these frames, the selected segment is an intermediate hop in a route between the originating and destination

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segments. (This variable applies only to segments, not to nodes.)

IP Variables

IP Packets

An IP packet or datagram is a string of bytes that is transferred as a unit across the IP network. It has two parts: the IP header, which contains control information such as the source and destination IP addresses; and the data to be transferred to the destination user.

Bytes

The Monitor maintains a count and rate for bytes into and out of all monitored objects. For example, you can monitor the number of bytes into or out of a chosen node to measure the traffic load with respect to that node. You can monitor the number of bytes into and out of all nodes on the segment.

IP Error Packets

An IP error packet is logged when the monitor observes a packet with an error in its IP header. Possible errors are as follows:

- * IP header length is less than 20 bytes
- * IP header length is greater than the length of the IP packet
- * Packet length is less than the IP header length.
- * If offset is set for fragmentation, but the frame should not be fragmented.

IP Fragments

If an IP datagram is too large to pass through a subnetwork or router, the IP router that is transmitting the original datagram divides it into fragment datagrams. The destination station reassembles the original datagram once it has received all the fragments.

Fragmentation usually occurs because packets are being routed through a network segment that has physical technology or configuration that restricts the IP datagram size to one smaller than the IP datagram size used on the originating segment.

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For example, the maximum frame size in an IEEE 802.5 physical network is 16000 octets, whereas the maximum frame size on an Ethernet physical network is about 1500 octets. In this case, a large frame originating on the IEEE 802.5 network would have to be divided into many fragments before it could be transmitted onto the Ethernet network.

Note that a fragment is a complete and correct IP datagram. Do not confuse IP fragments with the Ethernet fragment errors.

Higher than typical values for these parameters may mean that one or more commonly-used communications routes are forcing fragmentation to occur.

Example: new nodes have been added that access a server across a fragmenting route. The number of additional packets causes delays on the server's segment. The solution is to reconnect the new nodes to a different segment that has a non-fragmenting route to the server.

IP Header Bytes

The header is the portion of the IP packet that contains control information used by the protocol, such as source and destination IP addresses.

Broadcast and Multicast packets

A broadcast packet is special packet that is received by all stations on the network.

A multicast packet is a packet that is received by a predefined set of stations. Multicasting is used to send a message to a set of stations using a single packet.

IP Off-segment Packets

Off-segment packets are packets that the Monitor observes on the local segment, but are destined for, or originated by, stations not on the local segment. All off-segment packets, then, are either routed to, from, or across the local segment.

Off-segment values are a measure of the amount of routing or bridging that is occurring. Excessive off-segment traffic may mean that certain stations on one segment are communicating primarily with stations on other segments. If you identify these stations and

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move then to the segments where their primary communications partners are, you may lessen the overall loading on your network.

Off-segment Transit Packets

This parameter applies only to segment, not to nodes. The number of IP packets observed on the selected segment not destined for or originated by an object on the selected segment. For these packets, the selected segment is an intermediate hop in a route between the originating and destination segments.

Off-segment Transit Packets Rate

This parameter applies only to segments, not to nodes. The number of off-segment IP packets observed per second on the selected segment, not into or out of an object on the selected segment. For these packets, the selected segment is an intermediate hop in a route between the originating and destination segments.

ICMP Variables

ICMP Packets

ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) packets are used to control, test, and report problems with, the network. Reading through the ICMP variable descriptions should give you a good idea of how ICMP is used. A high number of ICMP packets from any source wastes traffic capacity that could otherwise be used for data packets.

Bytes

The Monitor maintains a count and rate for the number of ICMP bytes in and out of all monitored objects. A high number of ICMP bytes from any source wastes traffic capacity that could otherwise be used for data.

ICMP Errors

An ICMP error is logged when the Monitor observes an ICMP packet with an error in its ICMP header. For example, a packet may have a length field with an illegal value in it. A node that generates ICMP errors may be having software problems.

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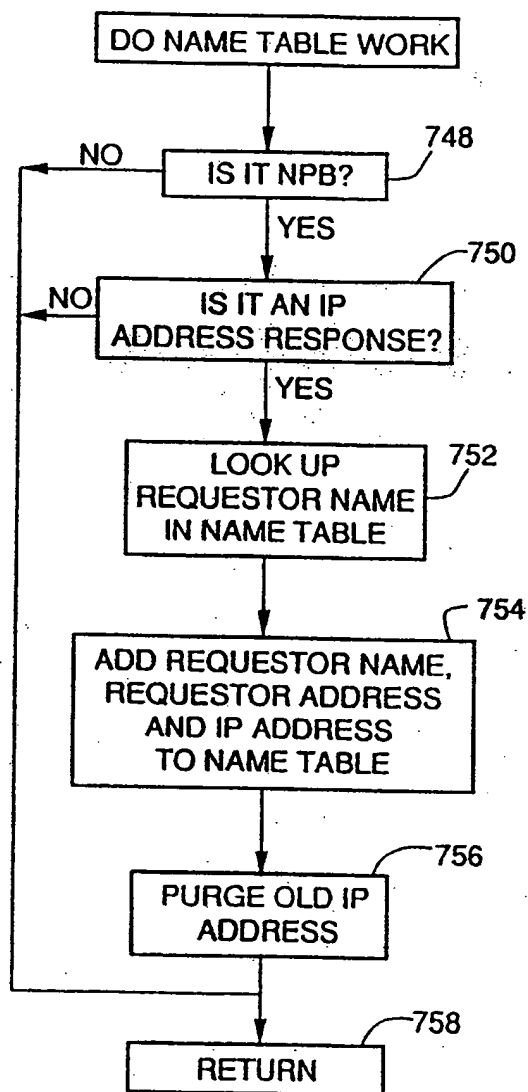


FIG 39

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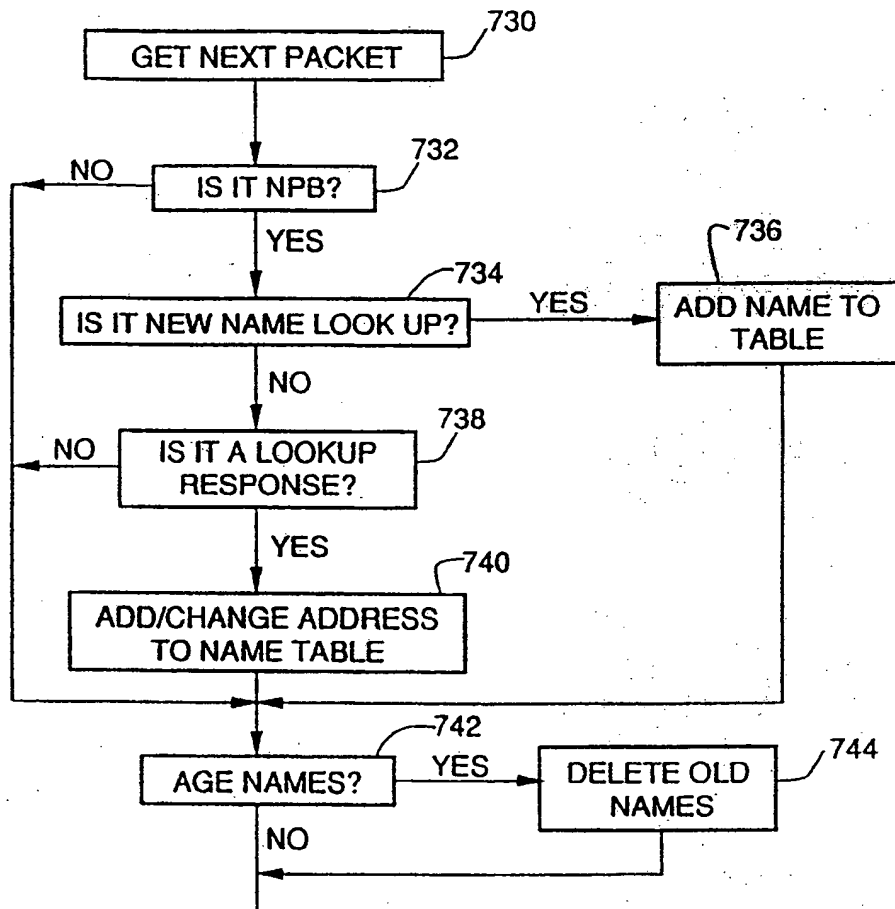


FIG 38

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The diagram shows a table with four columns and five rows. The columns are labeled 'NODE NAME', 'NODE ADDRESS', 'IP ADDRESS', and 'TIME'. A wavy line is drawn across the middle of the table, separating the first two rows from the last three. Labels 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, and 729 point to various parts of the table structure.

724 NODE NAME	726 NODE ADDRESS	728 IP ADDRESS	729 TIME

FIG 37

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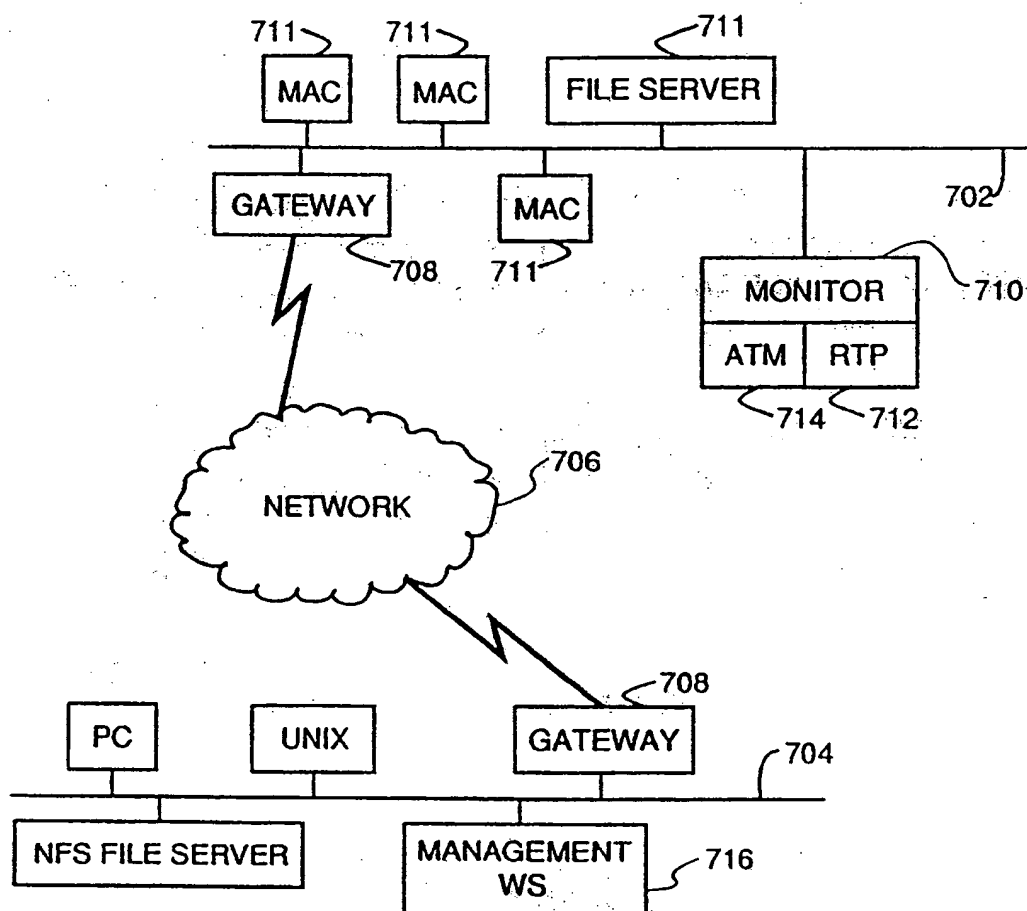


FIG 36

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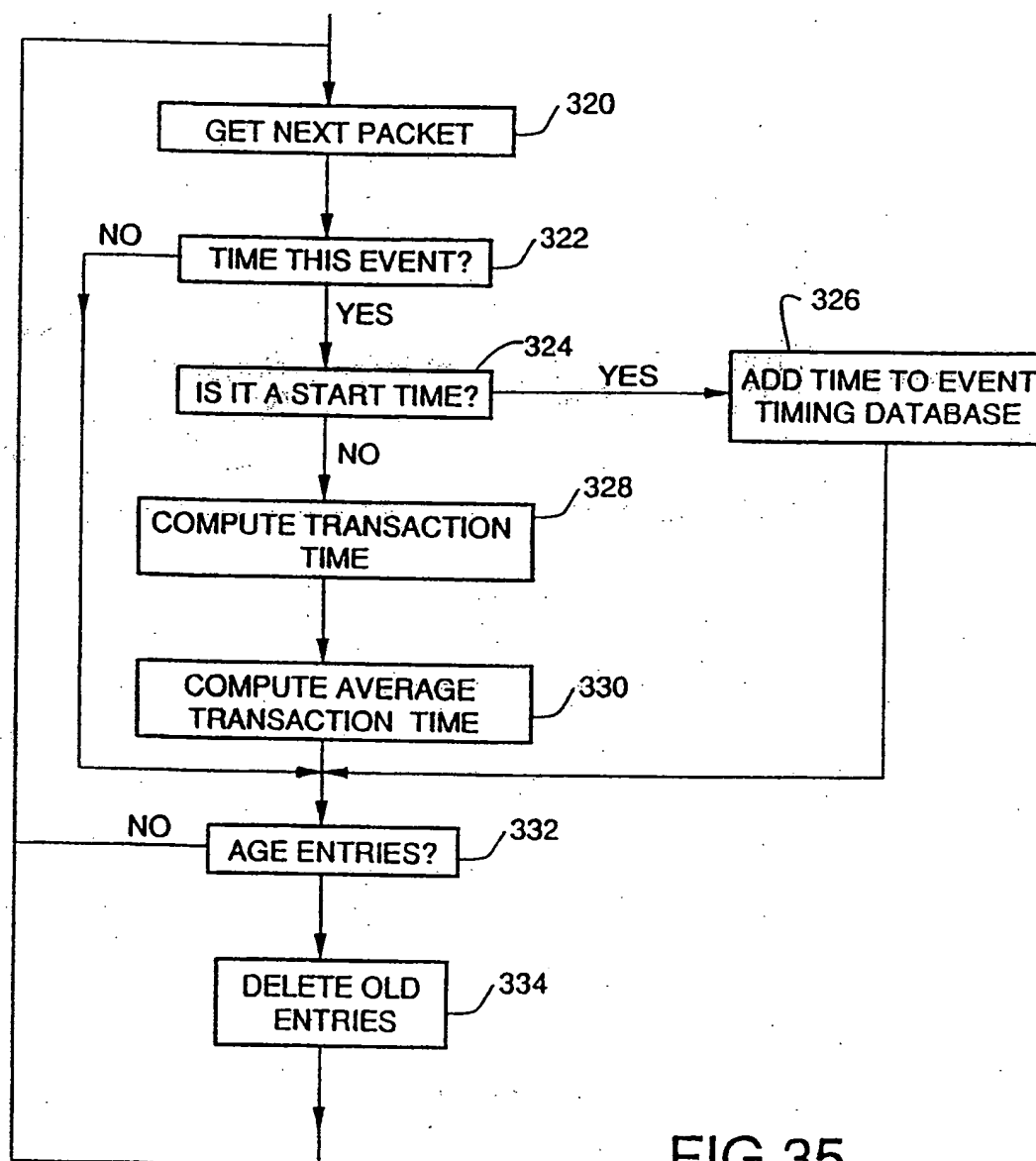


FIG 35

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The diagram shows a table structure with four columns and five rows. The columns are labeled 'DIALOG', 'ENTRY TYPE', 'START TIME', and 'AVERAGE TRANSACTION TIME'. The rows are labeled with '302' on the right side. The first row is labeled '304' at the bottom left, '306' at the bottom center-left, '308' at the bottom center-right, and '310' at the bottom right. A bracket labeled '300' is positioned above the table, indicating the entire structure. The table is divided into four columns and five rows. The first row is labeled '304' at the bottom left, '306' at the bottom center-left, '308' at the bottom center-right, and '310' at the bottom right. The second, third, fourth, and fifth rows are labeled '302' on the right side. A bracket labeled '300' is positioned above the table, indicating the entire structure.

DIALOG	ENTRY TYPE	START TIME	AVERAGE TRANSACTION TIME

FIG 34

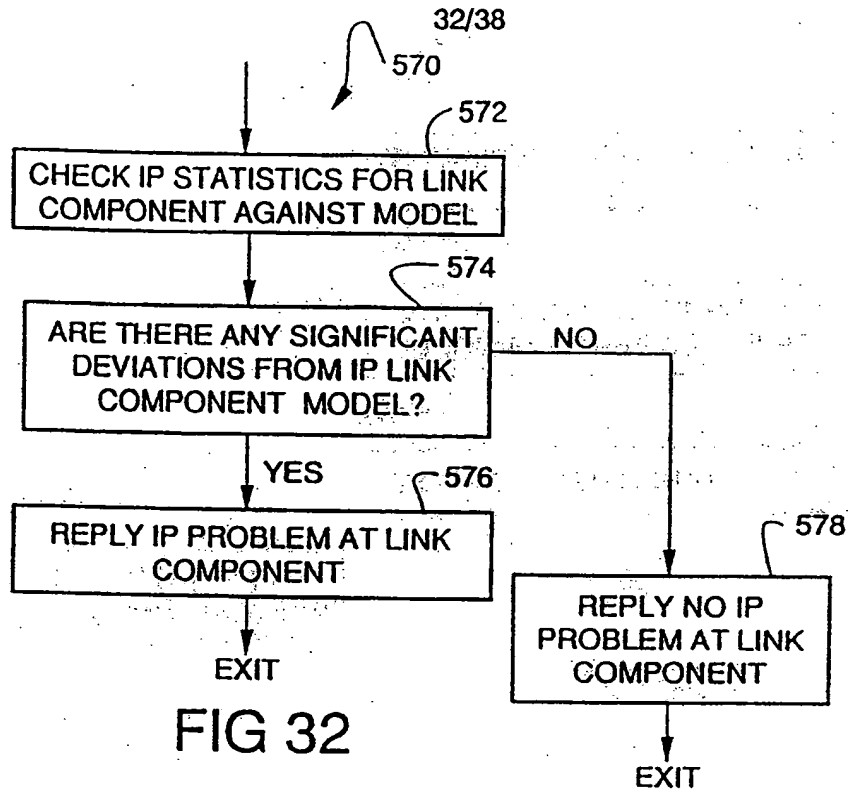


FIG 32

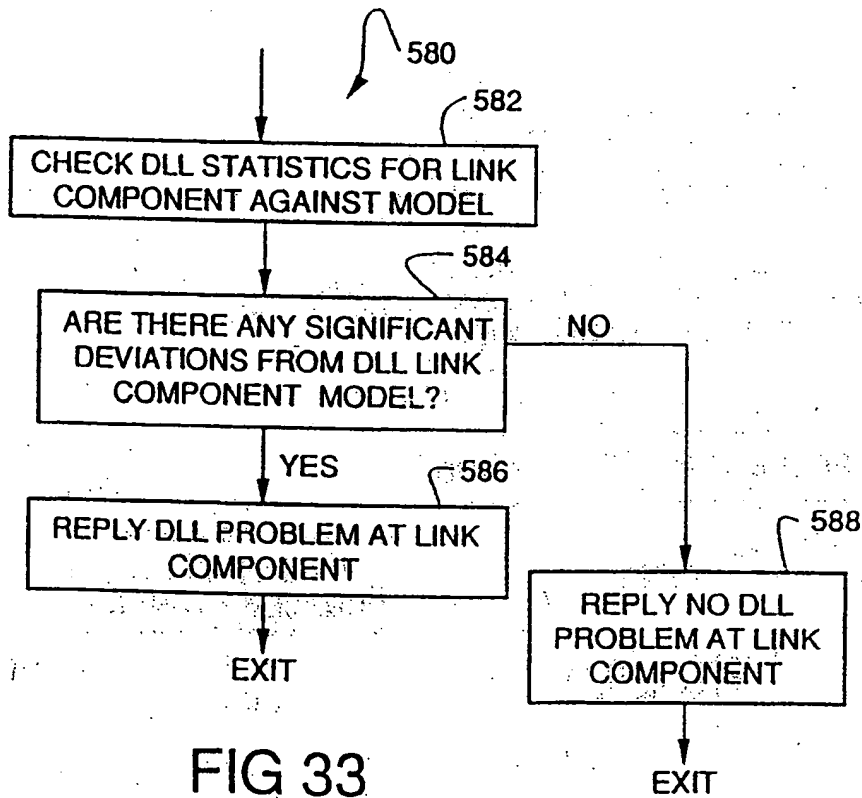


FIG 33

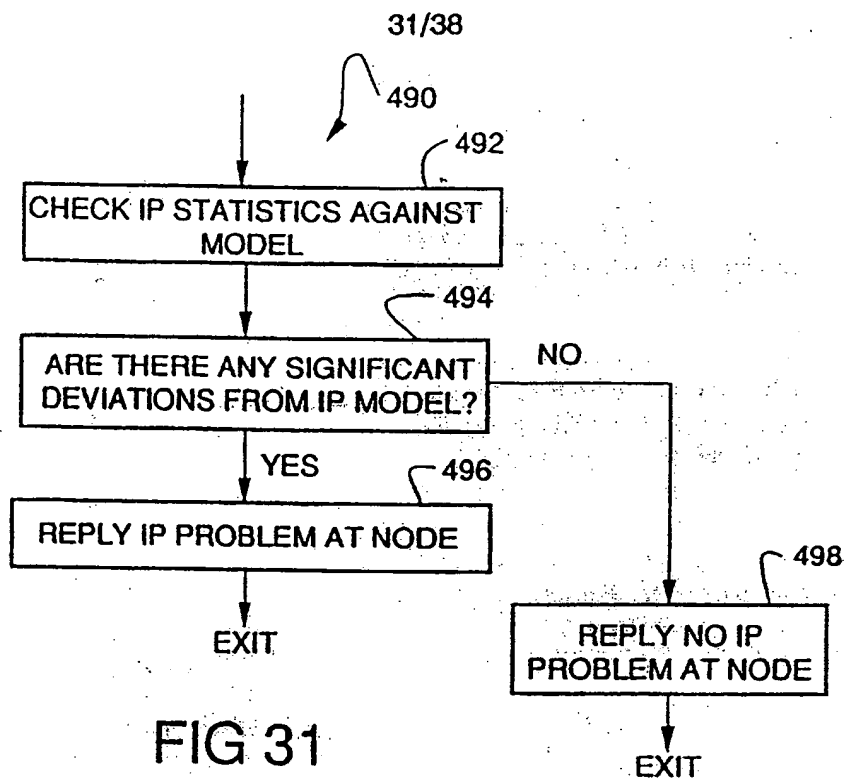


FIG 31

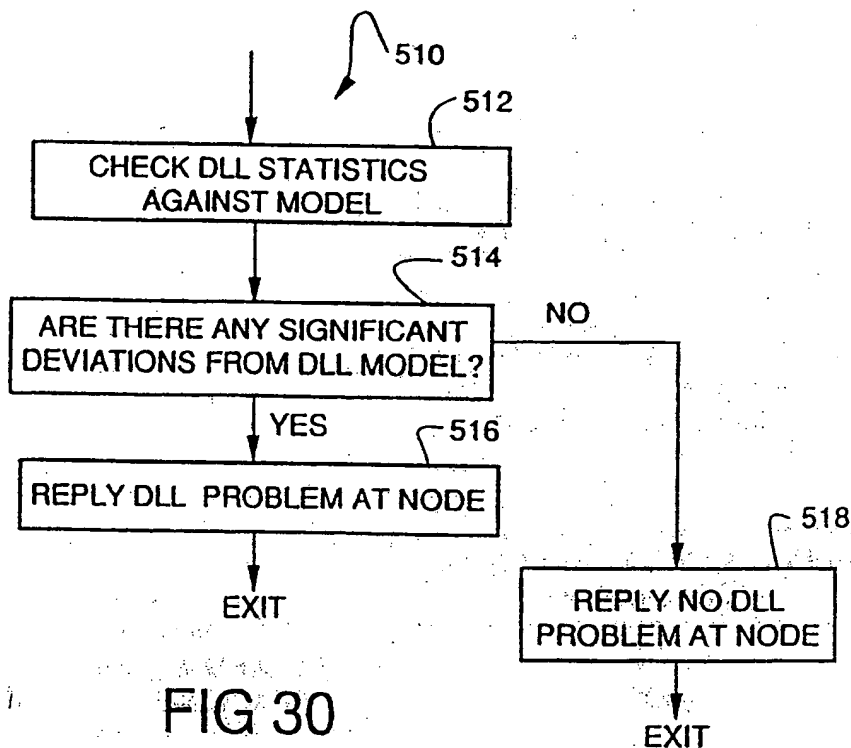


FIG 30

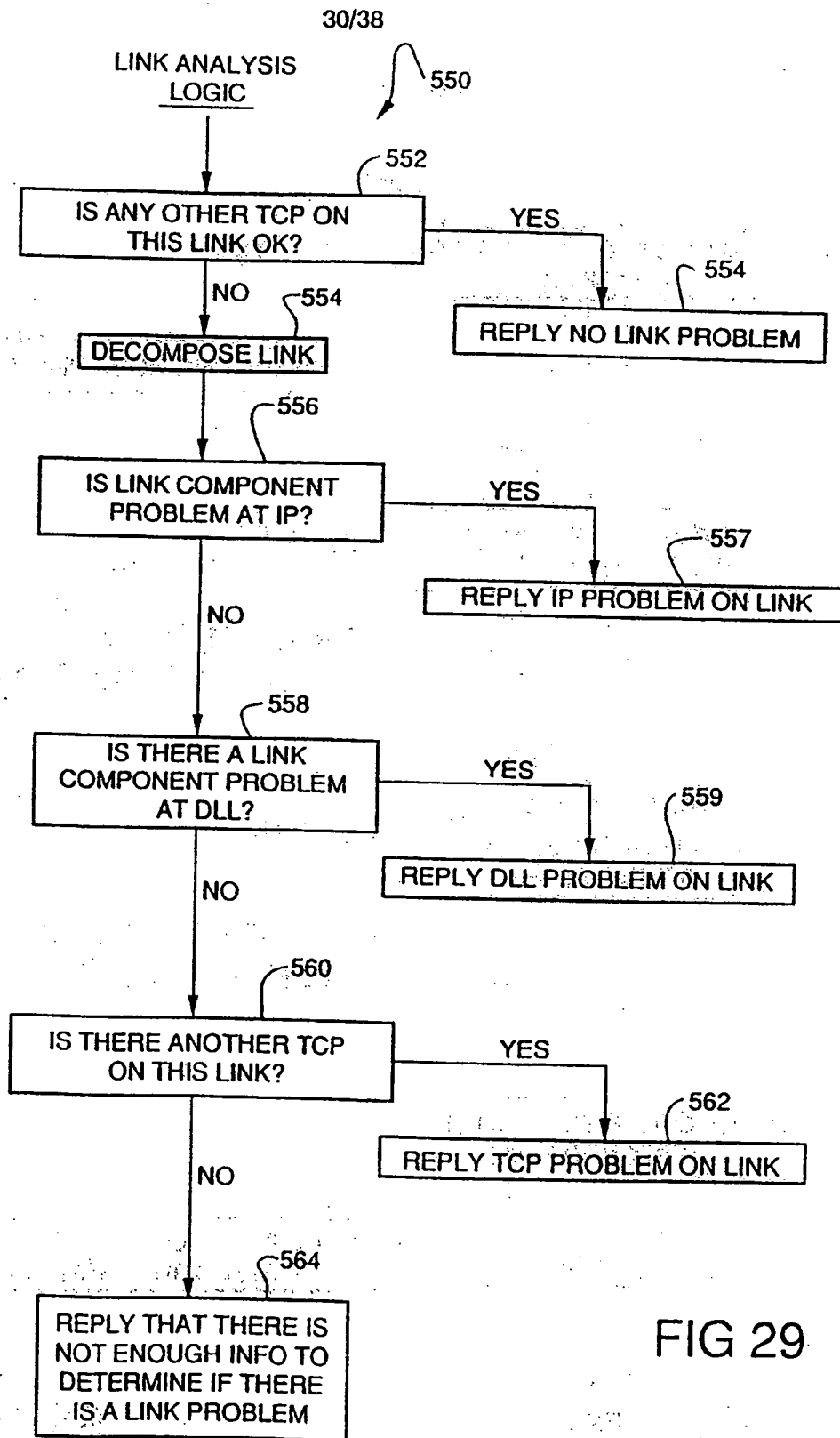


FIG 29

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

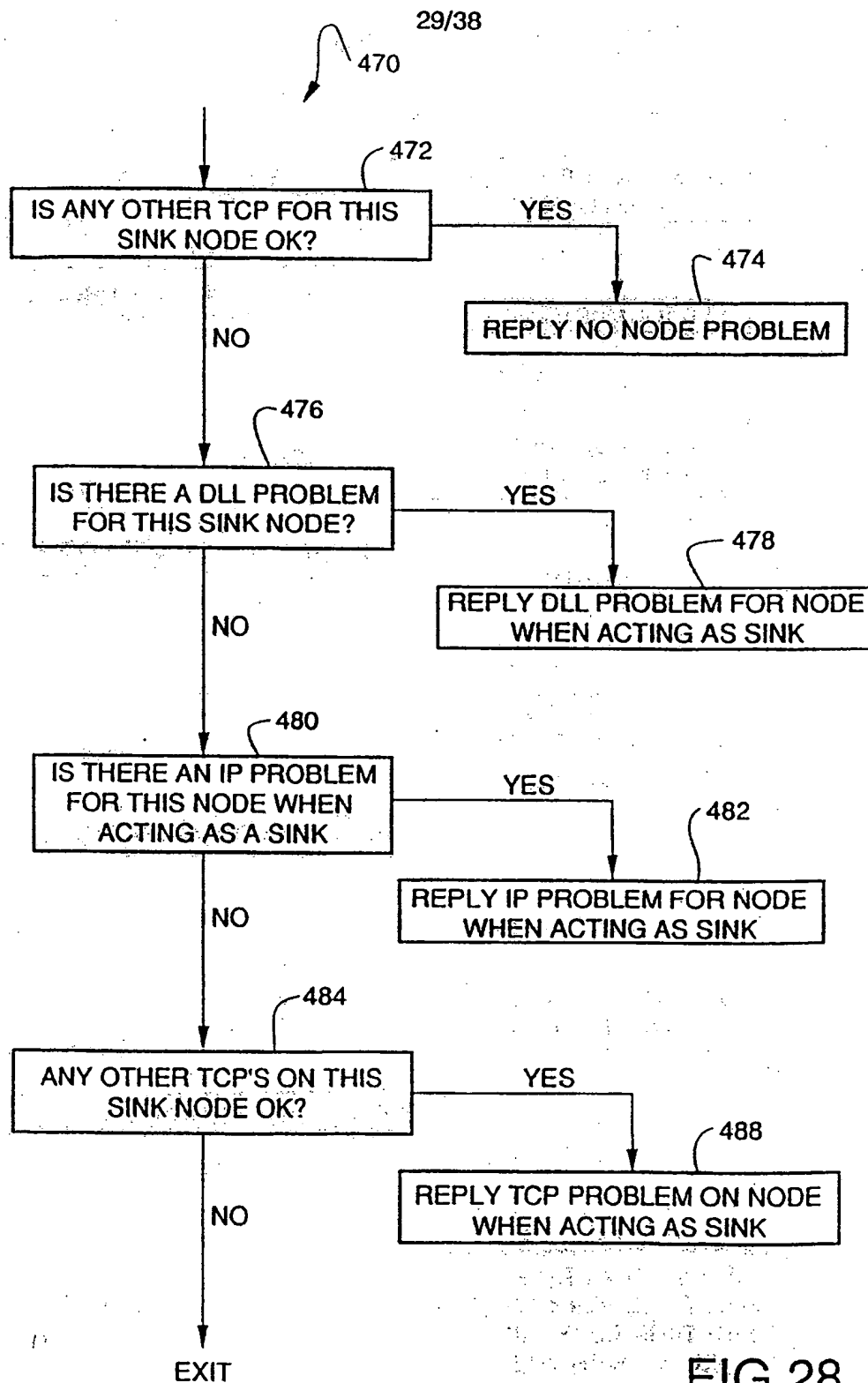


FIG 28

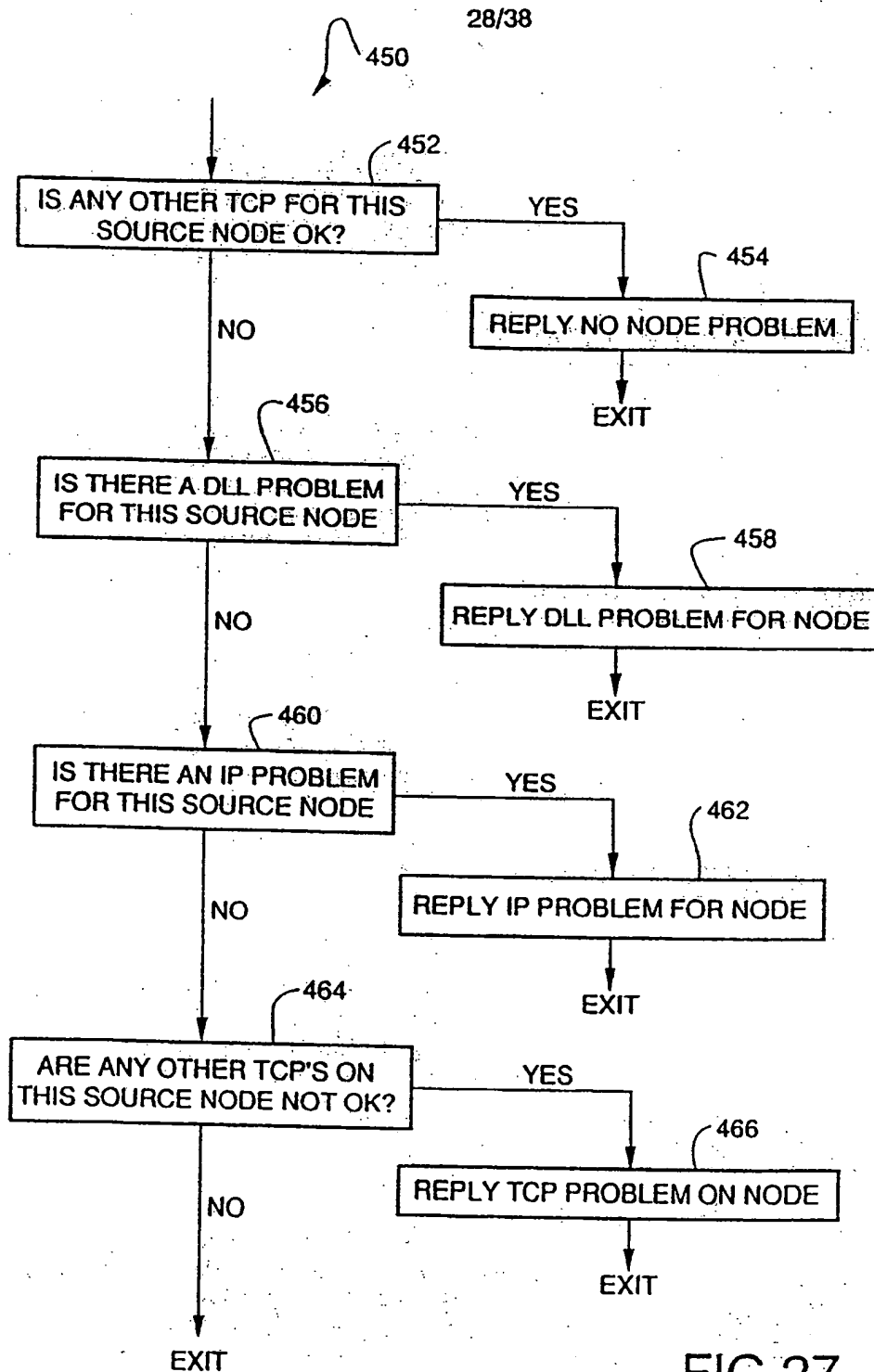


FIG 27

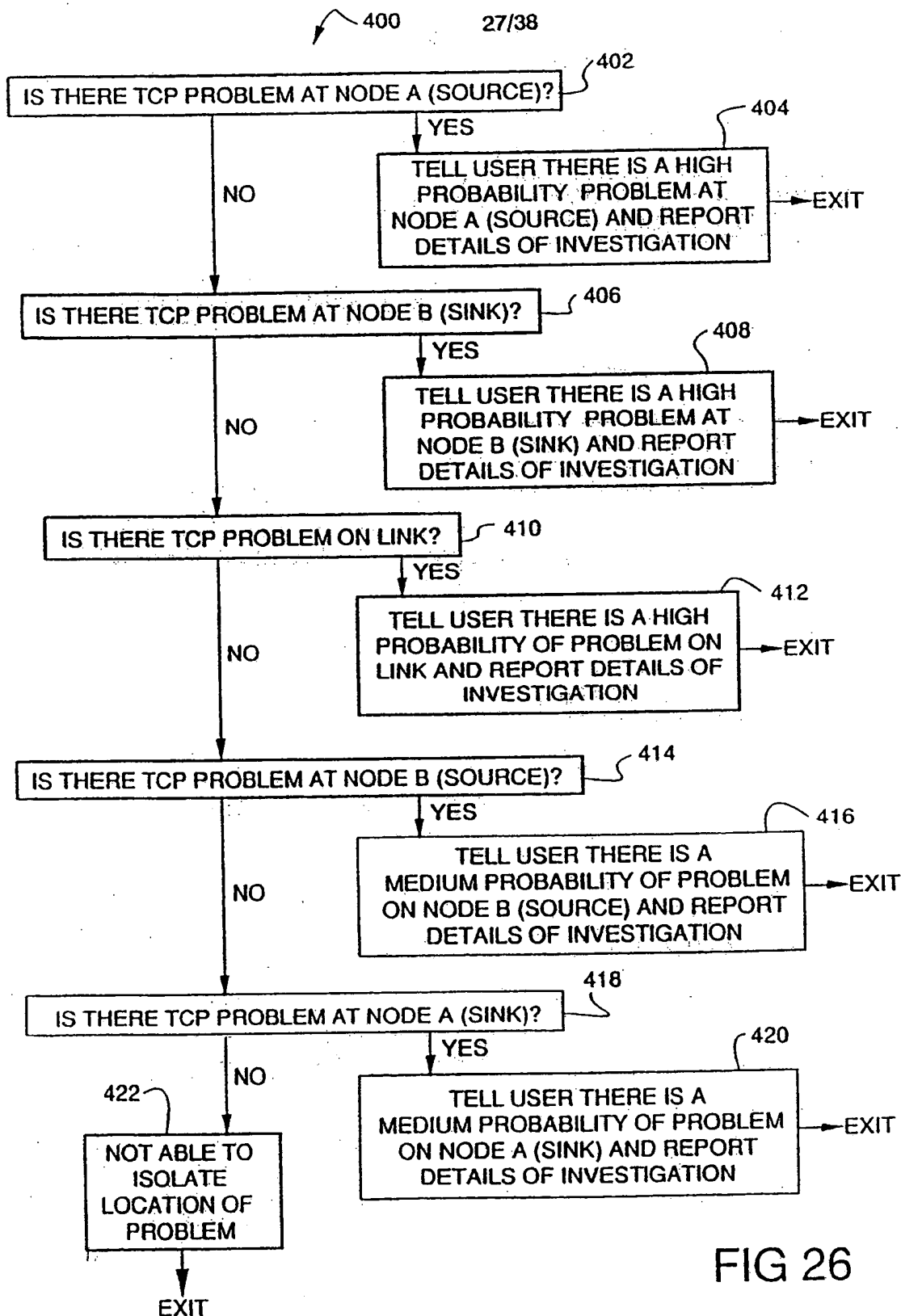


FIG 26

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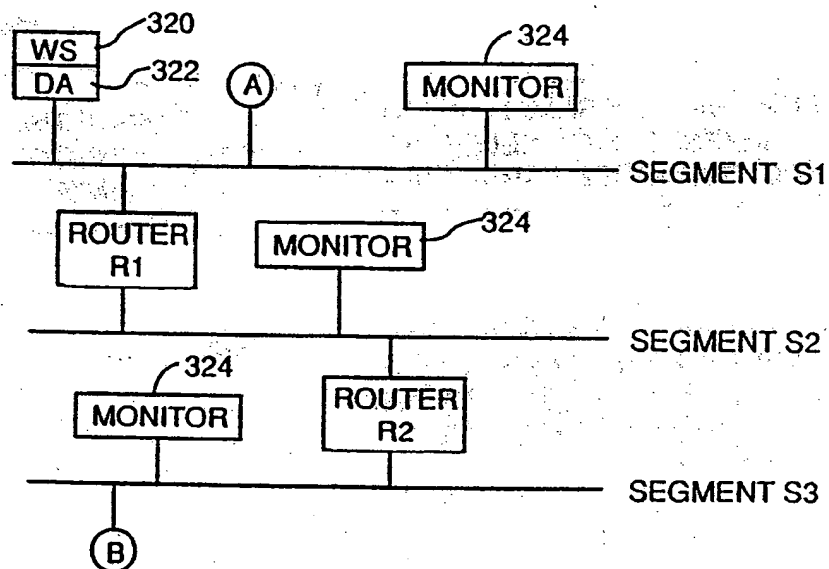


FIG 25

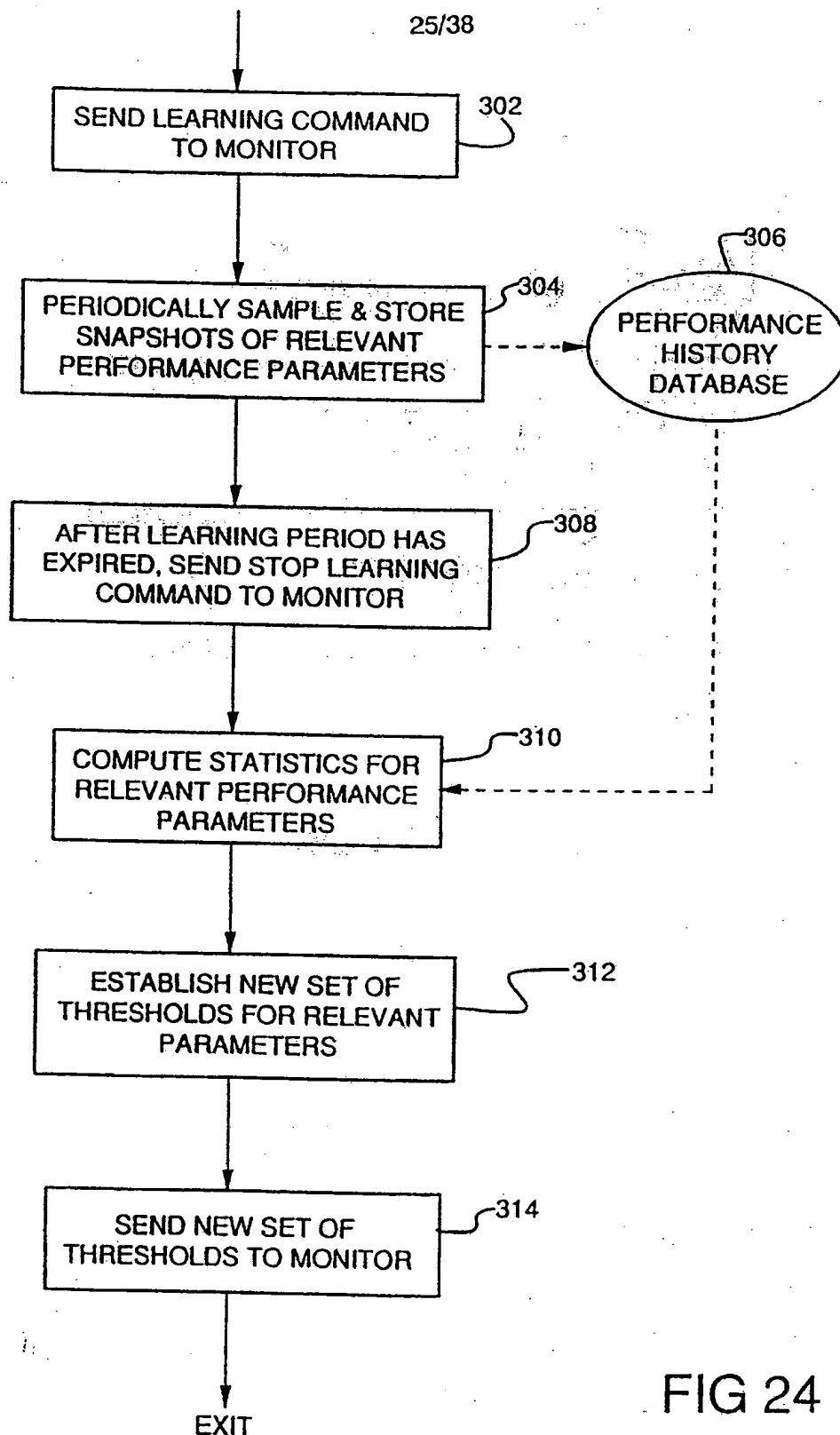


FIG 24

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	Seg1	Seg2	Seg3	Segn
Seg1		frame byte error	frame byte error		frame byte error
Seg2	frame byte error		frame byte error		frame byte error
Seg3	frame byte error	frame byte error			frame byte error
⋮					
Segn	frame byte error	frame byte error	frame byte error	

FIG 23

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

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☒ Data Tool

File ▾ View ▾ Properties ▾ Tools Update Rate: None Update Once

Type: Segment Node Node Pair Name... sparrow Name 2...

Protocol... DLL Apply Reset

Rate Values	Current	Typical	Highest	Lowest	High Threshold	Sampling Rate
Frame Rate (/s)						
In	0		117	0	0	0
Out	0		117	0	0	0
Total	0		117	0	0	0
Off Seg. Frame Rate (/s)						
In	0		0	0	0	0
Out	0		0	0	0	0
Total	0		0	0	0	0
Local Frame Rate (/s)						
In	0		0	0	0	0
Out	0		0	0	0	0
Total	0		0	0	0	0
Byte Rate (/s)						
In	0		146,045	0	0	0

Count Values	Delta	Typical Delta	Highest Delta	Lowest Delta	Total	High Threshold	Counter
Frames							
In					17,786	5,000	2,786
Out					14,097	0	14,097
Total					31,883	0	16,883
Off Seg. Frames							
In					2,943	0	2,943
Out					2,728	0	2,728
Total					5,671	0	5,671
Local Frames							
In					14,843	0	0
Out					11,369	0	11,369
Total					26,212	0	11,212
Bytes							
In					8,467,808	0	8,467,808

Protocols Seen	Count	Rate			
Delta	Hi Delta	Low Delta	Total	Current	Highest
DOD IP			31,678	0 /s	234 /s
ARP			205	0 /s	1 /s

620

622

624

FIG 22

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Arp/Rarp

	Current	5 Min.	15 Min.	10 Min. Max	60 Min. Max	Accum. Val.
Packet Rate:	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	n,nnn,nnn
Byte Rate:	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	n,nnn,nnn
Errors:	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	-	-	n,nnn,nnn

Off Segment Packets

	In:	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	n,nnn,nnn
	Out:	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	n,nnn,nnn
	**Transit:	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	n,nnn,nnn

Most Active Nodes (Pkt. Rate)

1234567890123456	nnn %
<node>	nnn %
<node>	nnn %
<node>	nnn %
<node>	nnn %

Total Segment Bandwidth: nnn %

FIG 20G

Start	Last					Packets			
Time	Seen	Dir.	Partner Node	Protocols	Rate	%	Count	Errors	
hh:mm:ss	hh:mm:ss	1234	1234567890123456	1234567890123456	nn,nnn /s	nnn %	n,nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	
10:23:04	15:31:47	To	robin	XNS,XEROX-PUP	325 /s	6%	2,641	0	
07:21:38	13:25:51	From	hawk	DOD-IP, X25	87 /s	3%	127	1	
				BBN-SIMNET					
10/31/90	08:22:30	?	hawk	APPLETALK	13 /s	1%	24,192	4	

FIG 21

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ICMP		21/38					
	Current	5 Min.	15 Min.	10 Min. Max	60 Min. Max	Accum.Val.	
Packet Rate:	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	n,nnn,nnn	
Byte Rate:	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	n,nnn,nnn	
Errors:	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	-	-	n,nnn,nnn	
Off Segment Packets							
In:	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	n,nnn,nnn	
Out:	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	n,nnn,nnn	
**Transit:	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	n,nnn,nnn	
ICMP Types Seen (Count)			Most Active Nodes (Pkt. Rate)				
Address Mask: nnn,nnn	Redirect: nnn,nnn		1234567890123456 nnn %				
Dst. Unreachable: nnn,nnn	Source Quench: nnn,nnn		<node> nnn %				
Echo: nnn,nnn	Time Exceeded: nnn,nnn		<node> nnn %				
Param. Problem: nnn,nnn	Time Stamp: nnn,nnn		<node> nnn %				
			<node> nnn %				
Total Segment Bandwidth: nnn %							

FIG 20E

NFS						
	Current	5 Min.	15 Min.	10 Min. Max	60 Min. Max	Accum.Val.
Packet Rate:	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	n,nnn,nnn
Byte Rate:	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	n,nnn,nnn
Errors:	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	-	-	n,nnn,nnn
Flow Controls:	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	-	-	n,nnn,nnn
Off Segment Packets						
In:	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	n,nnn,nnn
Out:	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	n,nnn,nnn
**Transit:	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	n,nnn,nnn
Most Active Nodes (Pkt. Rate)						
1234567890123456 nnn %						
<node> nnn %						
<node> nnn %						
<node> nnn %						
<node> nnn %						
Total Segment Bandwidth: nnn %						
Total Active Dialogs: nn, nnn						

FIG 20F

UDP

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	Current	5 Min.	15 Min.	10 Min. Max	60 Min. Max	Accum.Val.
Packet Rate:	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	n,nnn,nnn
Byte Rate:	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	n,nnn,nnn
Errors:	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	-	-	n,nnn,nnn
Flow Controls:	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	-	-	n,nnn,nnn

Off Segment Packets

In:	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	n,nnn,nnn
Out:	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	n,nnn,nnn
**Transit:	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	n,nnn,nnn

Most Active Protocols (Pkt. Rate)

1234567890123456	nnn %
<protocol>	nnn %
<protocol>	nnn %
<protocol>	nnn %
<protocol>	nnn %

Most Active Nodes (Pkt. Rate)

1234567890123456	nnn %
<node>	nnn %
<node>	nnn %
<node>	nnn %
<node>	nnn %

Total Segment Bandwidth: nnn %

Total Active Dialogs: nn, nnn

FIG 20C

TCP

	Current	5 Min.	15 Min.	10 Min. Max	60 Min. Max	Accum.Val.
Packet Rate:	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	n,nnn,nnn
Byte Rate:	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	n,nnn,nnn
Errors:	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	-	-	n,nnn,nnn
Flow Controls:	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	-	-	n,nnn,nnn
Retransmissions:	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	-	-	n,nnn,nnn

Off Segment Packets

In:	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	n,nnn,nnn
Out:	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	n,nnn,nnn
**Transit:	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	n,nnn,nnn

Most Active Protocols (Pkt. Rate)

1234567890123456	nnn %
<protocol>	nnn %
<protocol>	nnn %
<protocol>	nnn %
<protocol>	nnn %

Most Active Nodes (Pkt. Rate)

1234567890123456	nnn %
<node>	nnn %
<node>	nnn %
<node>	nnn %
<node>	nnn %

Total Segment Bandwidth: nnn %

Total Active Connections: nn, nnn

FIG 20D

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Data Link

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	Current	5 Min.	15 Min.	10 Min. Max	60 Min. Max	Accum.Val.
Frame Rate:	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	n,nnn,nnn
Byte Rate:	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	n,nnn,nnn
Errors:	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	-	-	n,nnn,nnn
Broadcast Frm. Rate:	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	n,nnn,nnn
Multicast Frm. Rate:	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	n,nnn,nnn

Off Segment Frames

In:	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	n,nnn,nnn
Out:	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	n,nnn,nnn
**Transit:	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	n,nnn,nnn

Most Active Protocols (Frm. Rate)

1234567890123456	nnn %
<protocol>	nnn %
<protocol>	nnn %
<protocol>	nnn %
<protocol>	nnn %

Most Active Nodes (Frm. Rate)

1234567890123456	nnn %
<node>	nnn %
<node>	nnn %
<node>	nnn %
<node>	nnn %

Total Segment Bandwidth: nnn %

Total Active Dialogs: nn, nnn

FIG 20A

IP

	Current	5 Min.	15 Min.	10 Min. Max	60 Min. Max	Accum.Val.
Packet Rate:	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	n,nnn,nnn
Byte Rate:	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	n,nnn,nnn
Errors:	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	-	-	n,nnn,nnn
Broadcast Pkt. Rate:	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	n,nnn,nnn
Multicast Pkt. Rate:	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	nn,nnn /s	n,nnn,nnn
Flow Controls:	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	-	-	n,nnn,nnn
Fragments:	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	nnn,nnn	-	-	n,nnn,nnn

Off Segment Packets

In:	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	n,nnn,nnn
Out:	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	n,nnn,nnn
**Transit:	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	nnn %	n,nnn,nnn

Most Active Protocols (Pkt. Rate)

1234567890123456	nnn %
<protocol>	nnn %
<protocol>	nnn %
<protocol>	nnn %
<protocol>	nnn %

Most Active Nodes (Pkt. Rate)

1234567890123456	nnn %
<node>	nnn %
<node>	nnn %
<node>	nnn %
<node>	nnn %

Total Segment Bandwidth: nnn %

Total Active Dialogs: nn, nnn

FIG 20B

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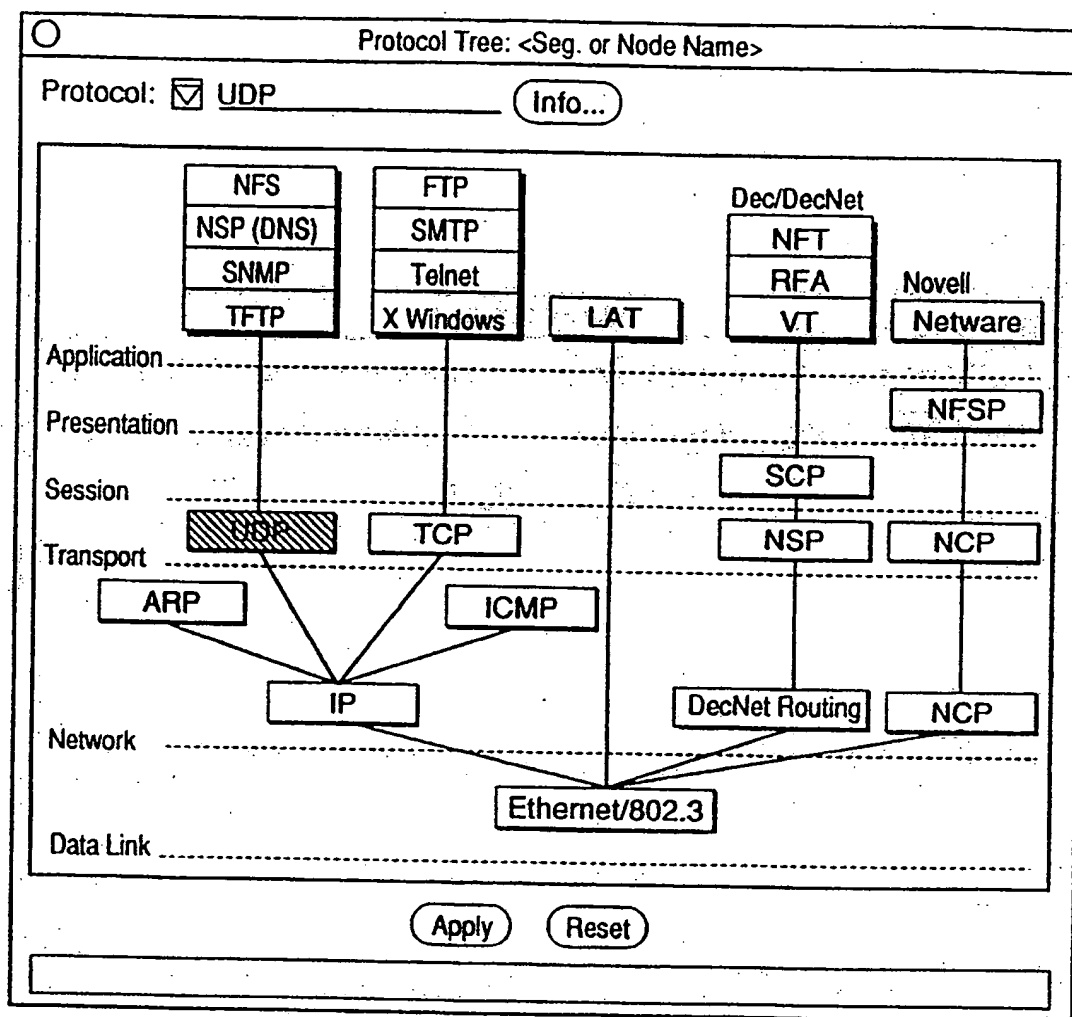


FIG 19

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The image shows a graphical user interface window titled "SUMMARY TOOL". At the top left is a checked checkbox. Below the title bar are four menu buttons: "File", "View", "Properties", and "Tools", each with a downward arrow. To the right of these is a label "Update Interval: None," followed by a button "Update Once". Below the menus are two tabs: "Type: Segment" and "Node". To the right of the tabs is a text field "Name..." containing the text "Robin", followed by a button "Protocol..." and a button "Data Link". Below these are two buttons: "Apply" and "Reset". A large rectangular area in the center is labeled "Values". Below this area is another rectangular area labeled "Dialogs / Connections". In the top right corner of the "Dialogs / Connections" area are two buttons: "Present" and "Past". There are three reference numerals with arrows pointing to specific parts of the window: "602" points to the "Data Link" button, "604" points to the "Values" area, and "606" points to the "Dialogs / Connections" area.

☒ SUMMARY TOOL

File View Properties Tools Update Interval: None, Update Once

Type: Segment Node Name... Robin Protocol... Data Link

Apply Reset

Values

Dialogs / Connections Present Past

602 604 606

FIG 18

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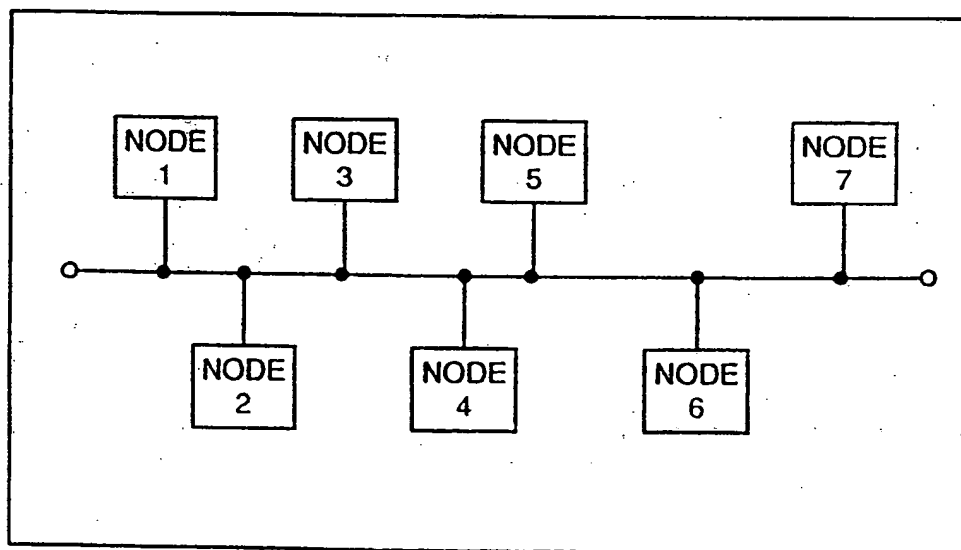


FIG 17

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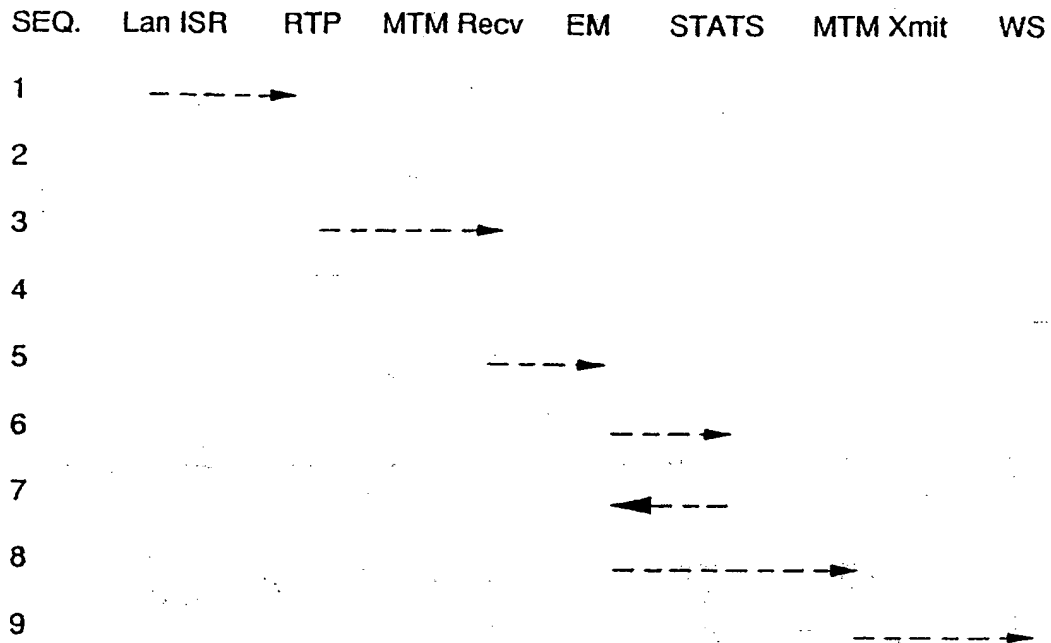


FIG 15

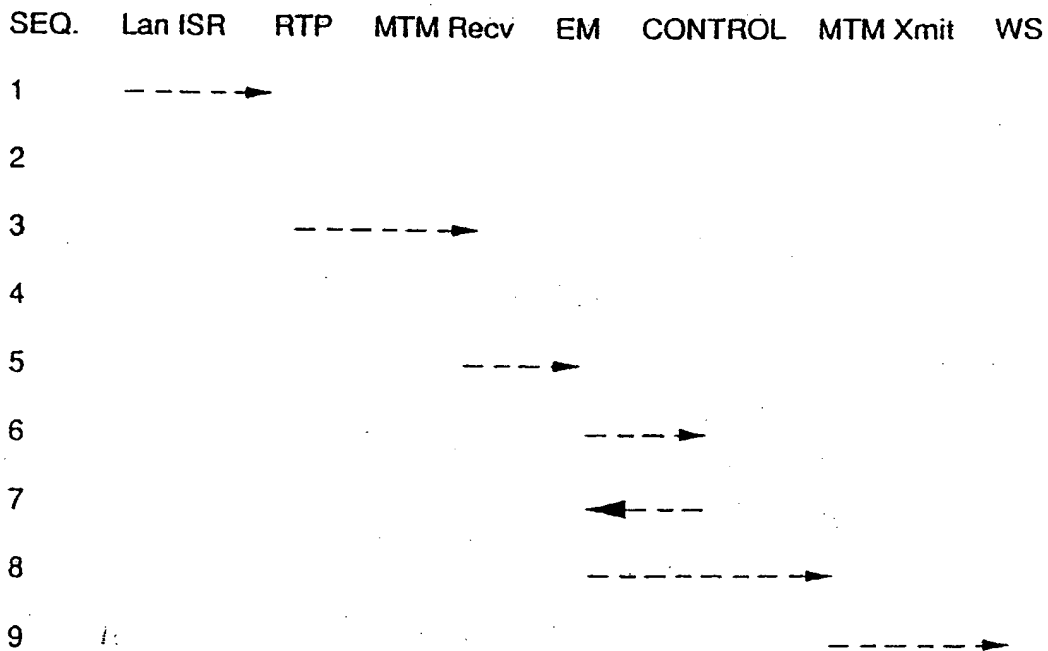


FIG 16

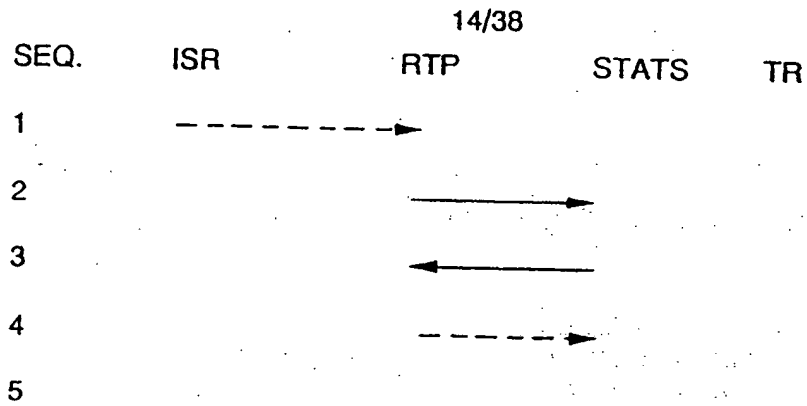


FIG 13

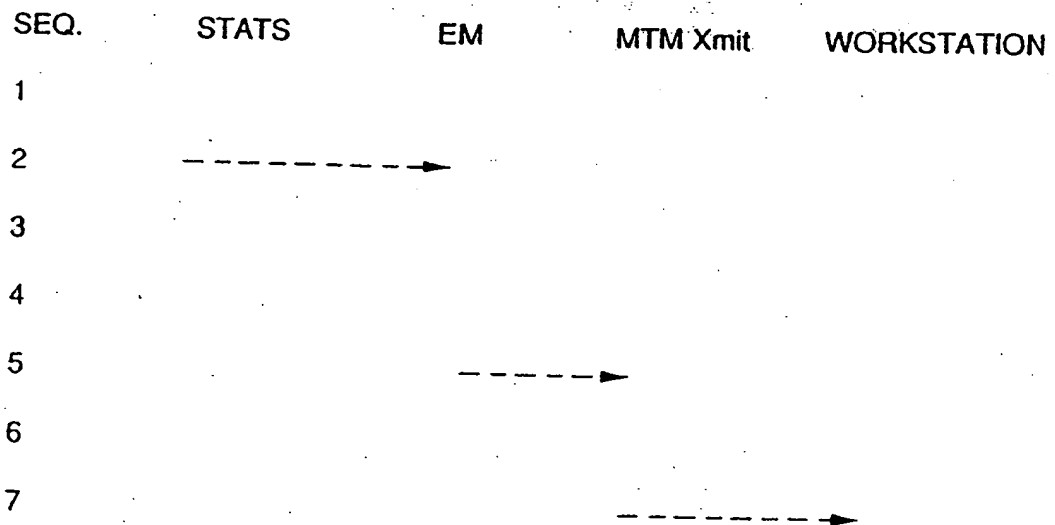


FIG 14

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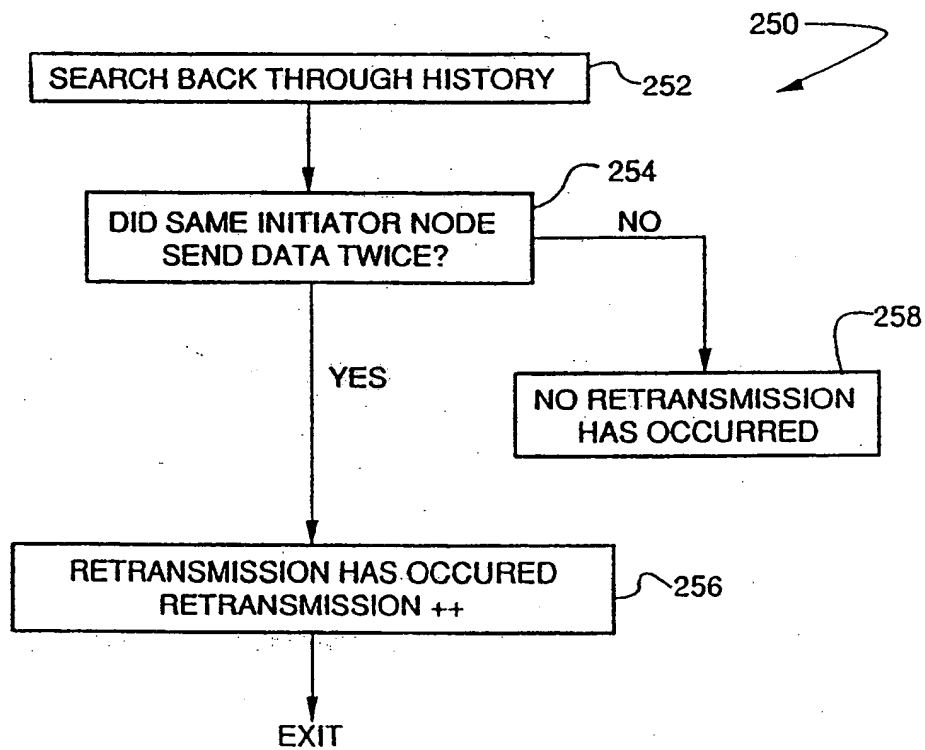
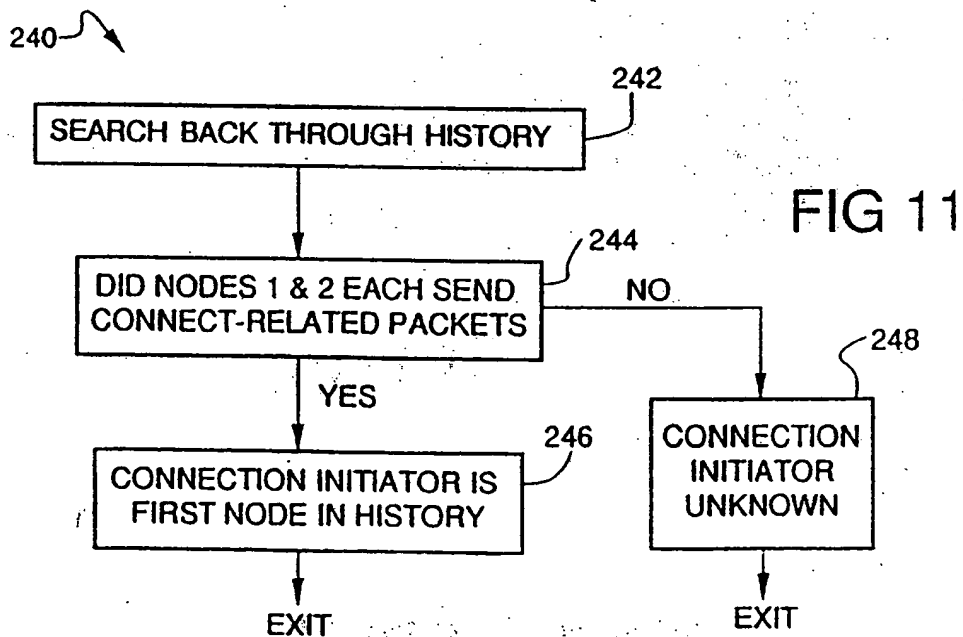
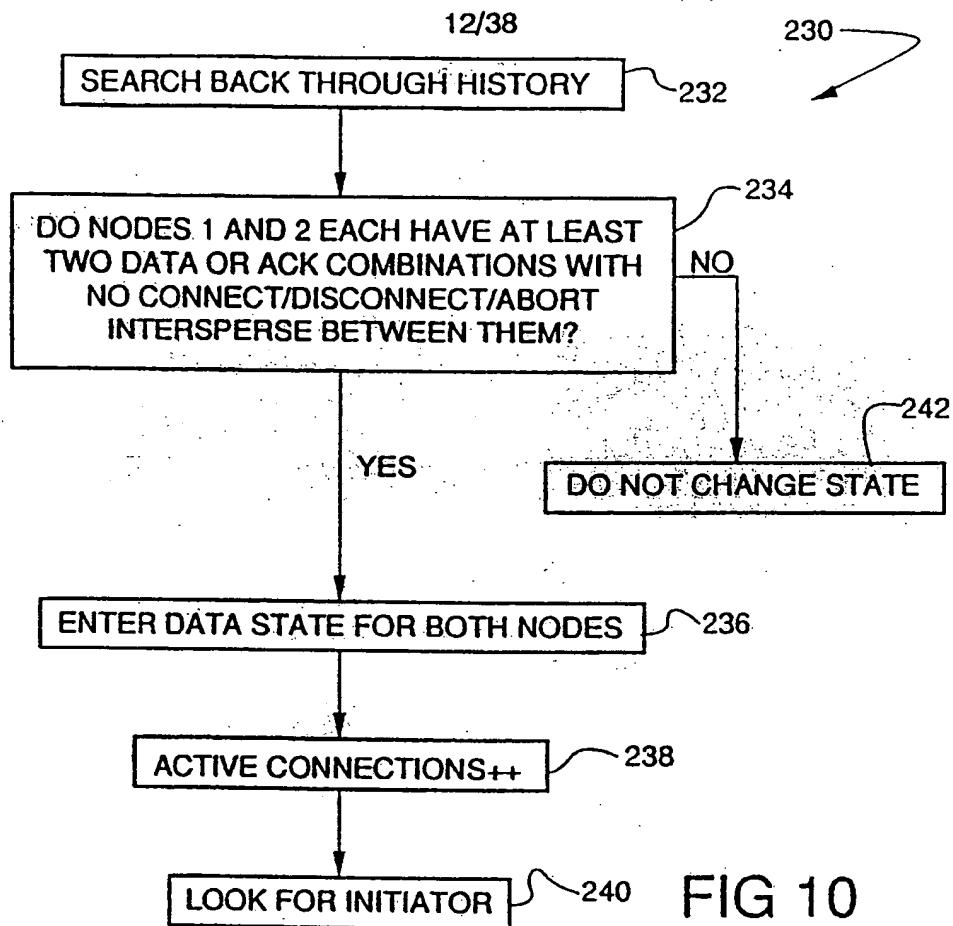


FIG 12



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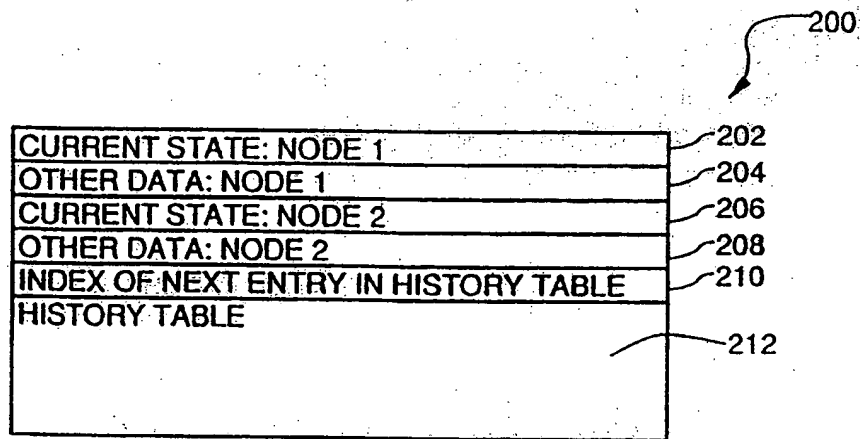


FIG 9A

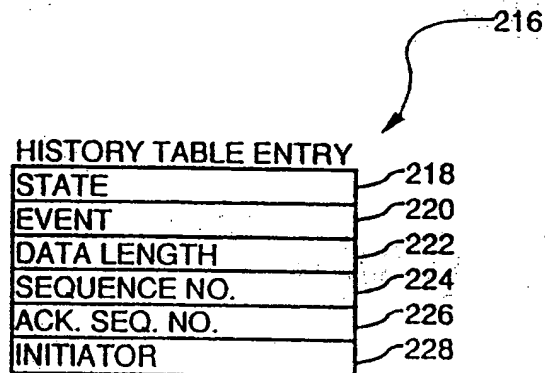


FIG 9B

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STATE EVENT	UNKNOWN	CONNECTING	DATA	CLOSING	CLOSED	INACTIVE
UNKNOWN					S= UNKNOWN AFTER CLOSE ++	S= UNKNOWN
CONNECT REQ OR CONNECT CNF (E.G. TCP SYN)	S= CONNECTING	CONNECTION RETRY ++	S= UNKNOWN OUT OF ORDER++ ACTIVE CONN++	S= UNKNOWN OUT OF ORDER++	S=CONNECTING AFTER CLOSE ++	S=CONNECTING
ABORT (E.G. TCP RST)	S= CLOSED START CLOSE TIMER	S= CLOSED FAILED CONN ++ START CLOSE TIMER	S= CLOSED ACTIVE CONN -- START CLOSE TIMER	S= CLOSED ACTIVE CONN -- START CLOSE TIMER	AFTER CLOSE ++	S= CLOSED START CLOSE TIMER
DATA ACK (E.G. TCP ACK)	LOOK FOR DATA STATE	LOOK FOR DATA STATE	LOOK AT HISTORY	LOOK AT HISTORY	S= UNKNOWN AFTER CLOSE ++	S= UNKNOWN LOOK FOR DATA STATE
RELEASE REQ OR RELEASE CNF (E.G. TCP FIN)	S= CLOSING START CLOSE TIMER	S= CLOSING START CLOSE TIMER	S= CLOSING ACTIVE CONN -- START CLOSE TIMER		S= UNKNOWN AFTER CLOSE ++	S= CLOSING
DATA	LOOK FOR DATA STATE	LOOK FOR DATA STATE	LOOK AT HISTORY	OUT OF ORDER++	S= UNKNOWN AFTER CLOSE ++	S= UNKNOWN LOOK FOR DATA STATE
CLOSE TIMER EXPIRES				S= CLOSED		
INACTIVE TIMER EXPIRES	RECYCLE RESOURCES	RECYCLE RESOURCES FAILED CONN++	RECYCLE RESOURCES ACTIVE CONN --	RECYCLE RESOURCES	RECYCLE RESOURCES	RECYCLE RESOURCES

FIG 8

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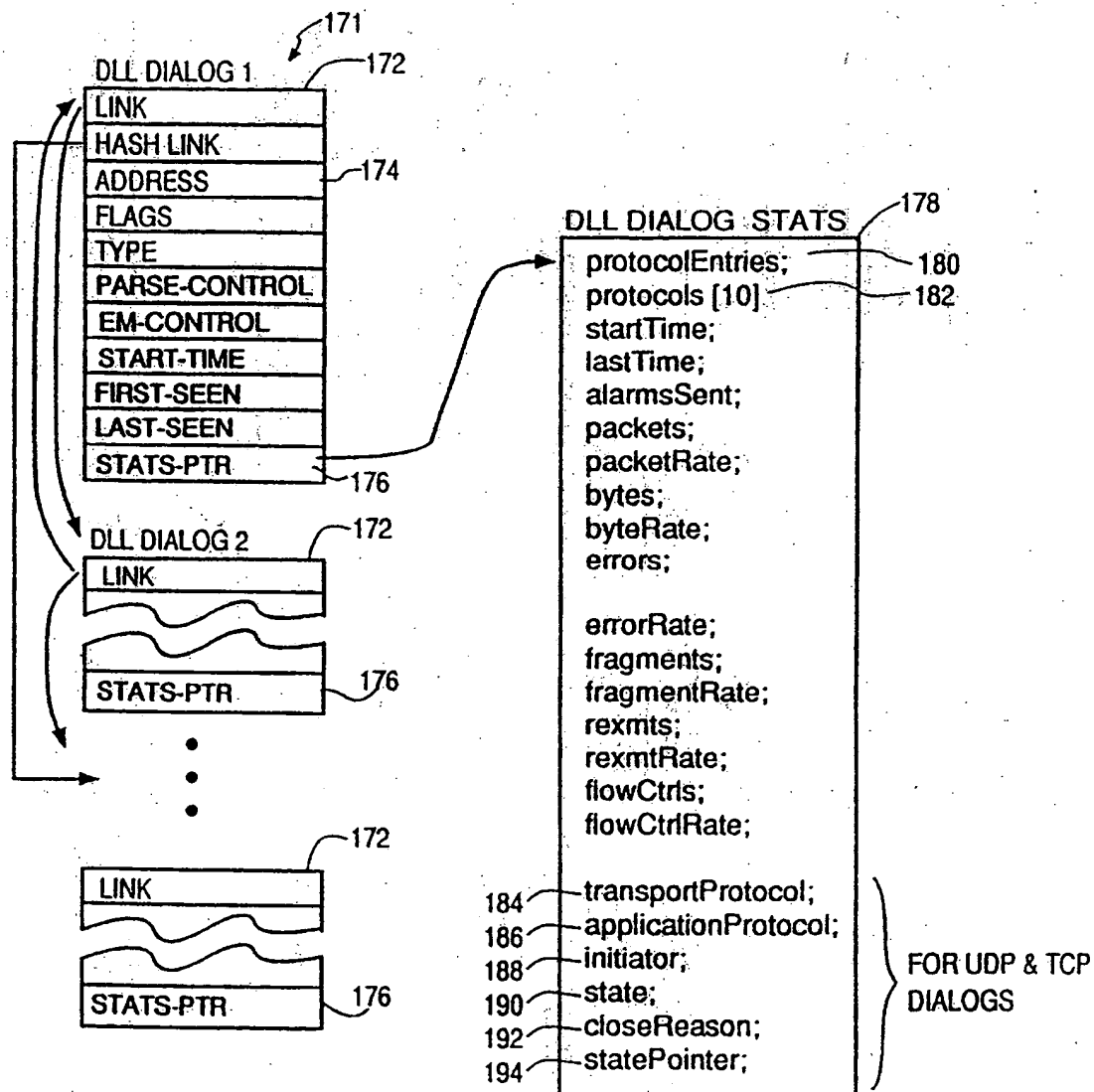


FIG 7C

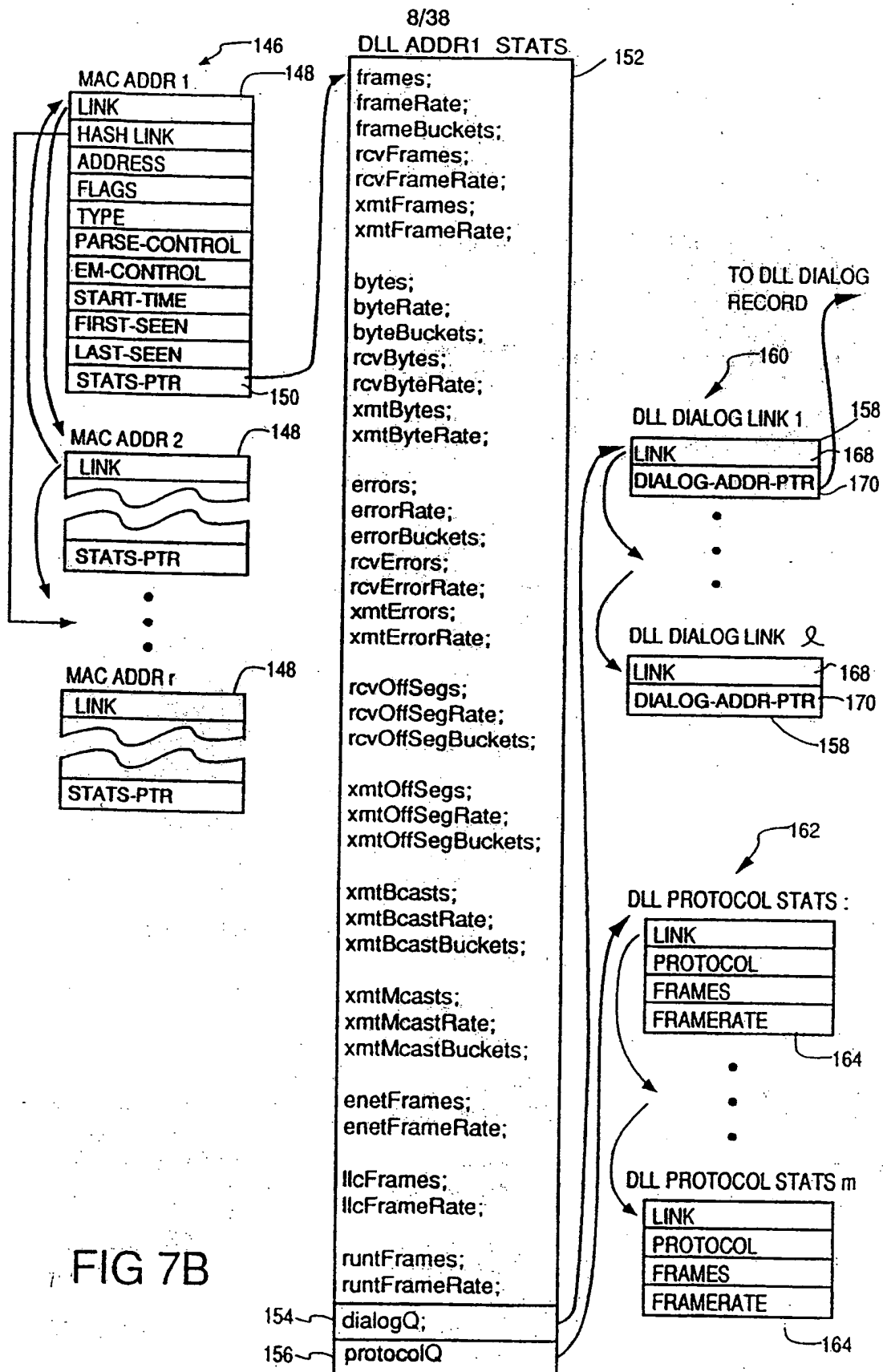


FIG 7B

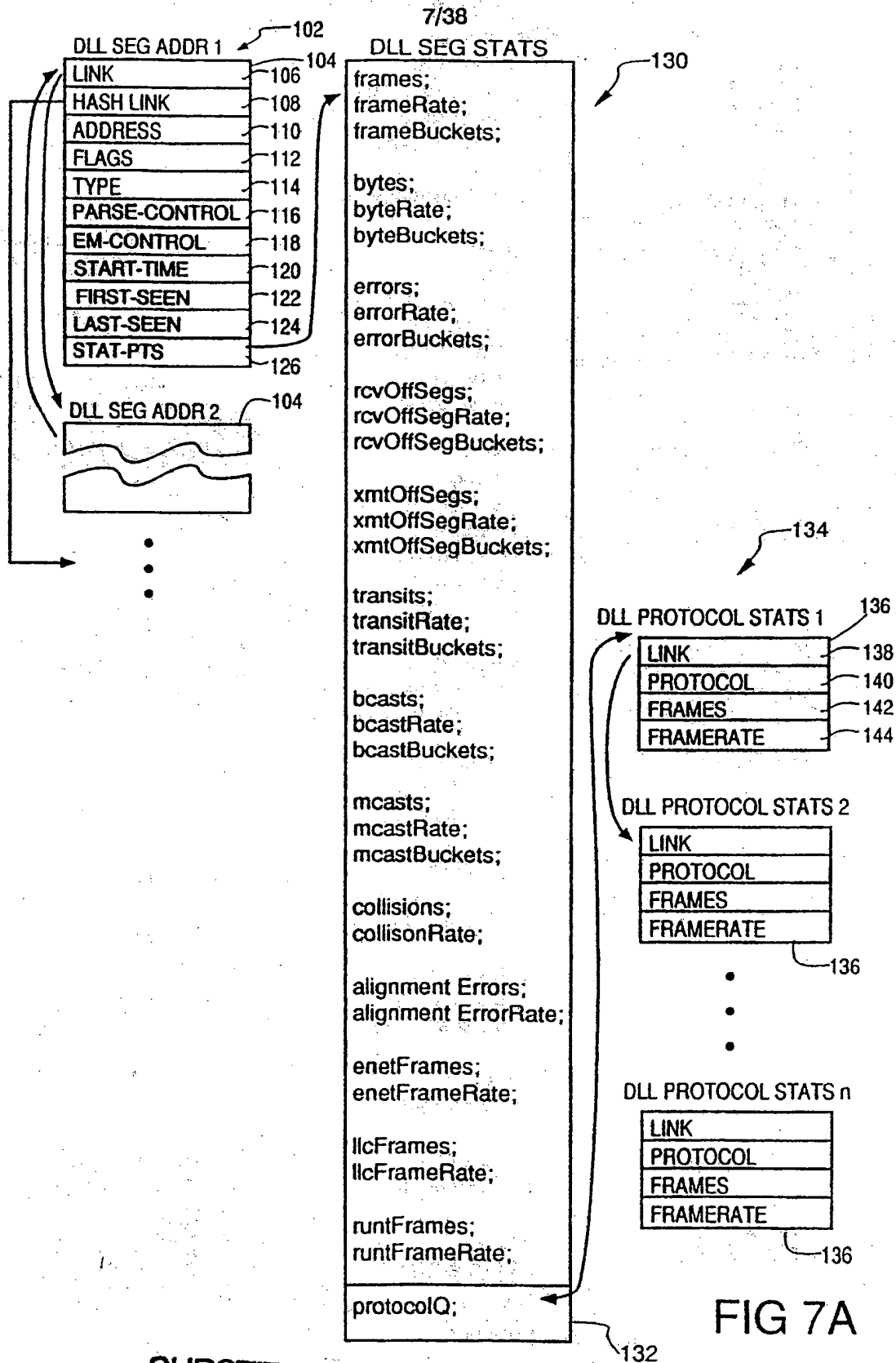


FIG 7A

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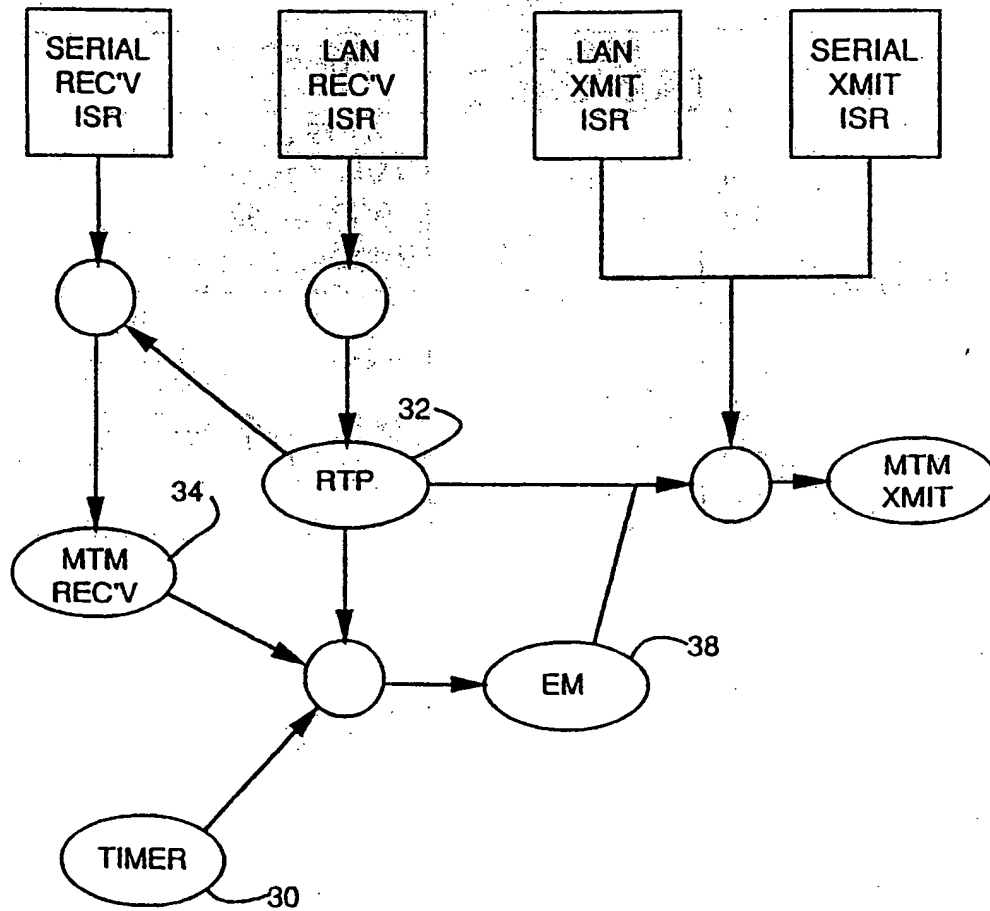


FIG 6

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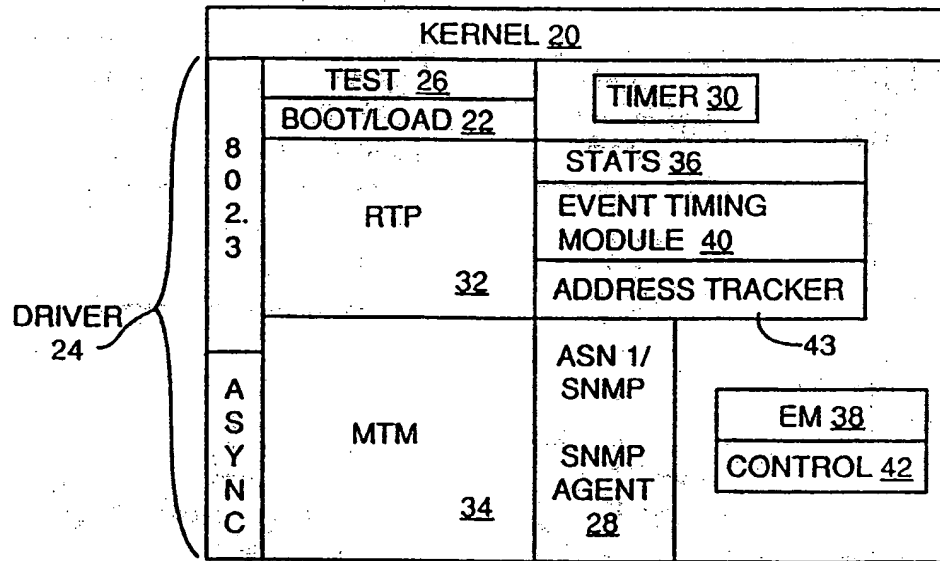


FIG 5

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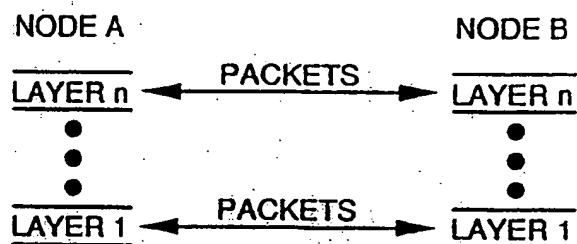


FIG 4

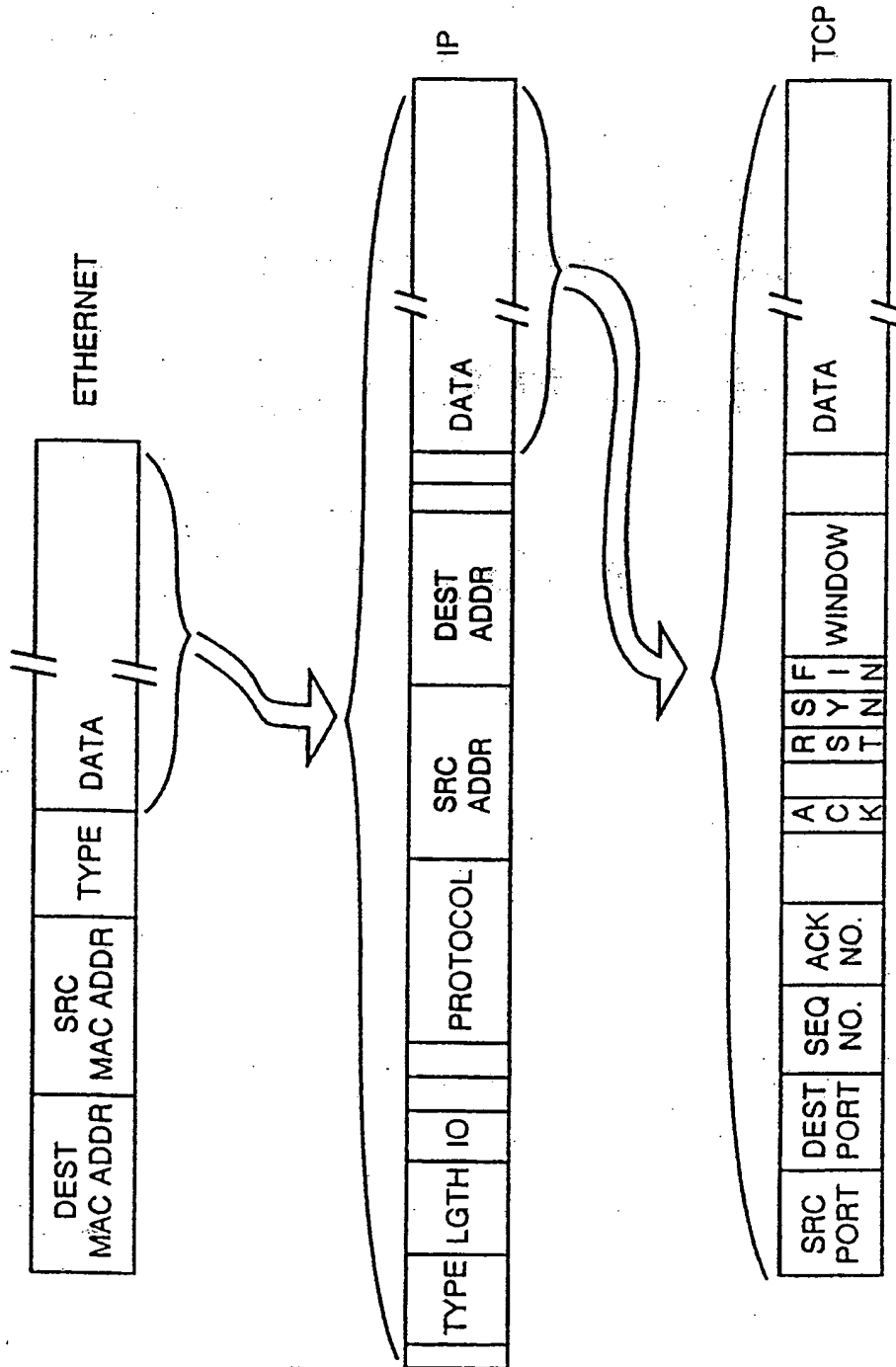


FIG 3

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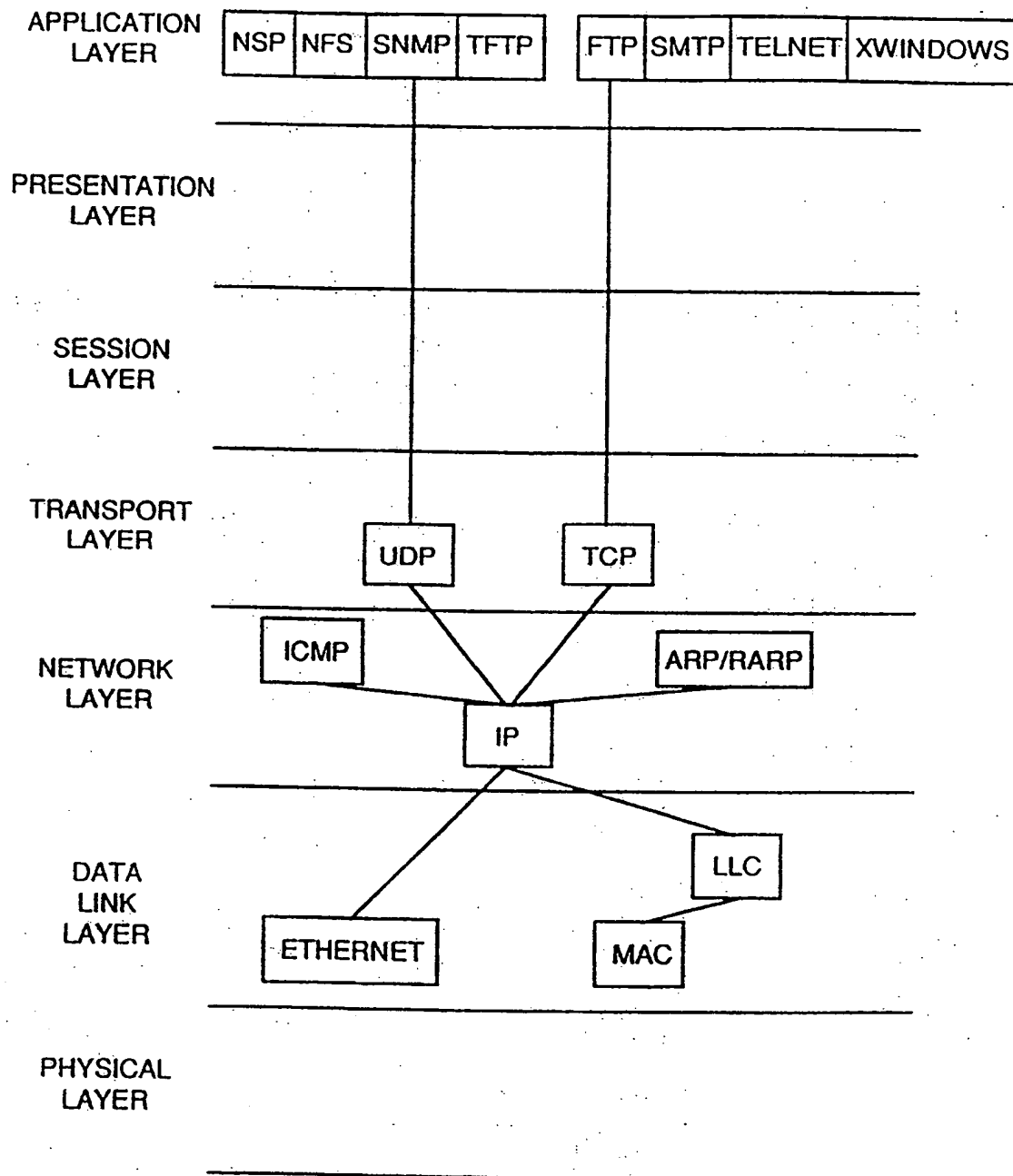


FIG 2

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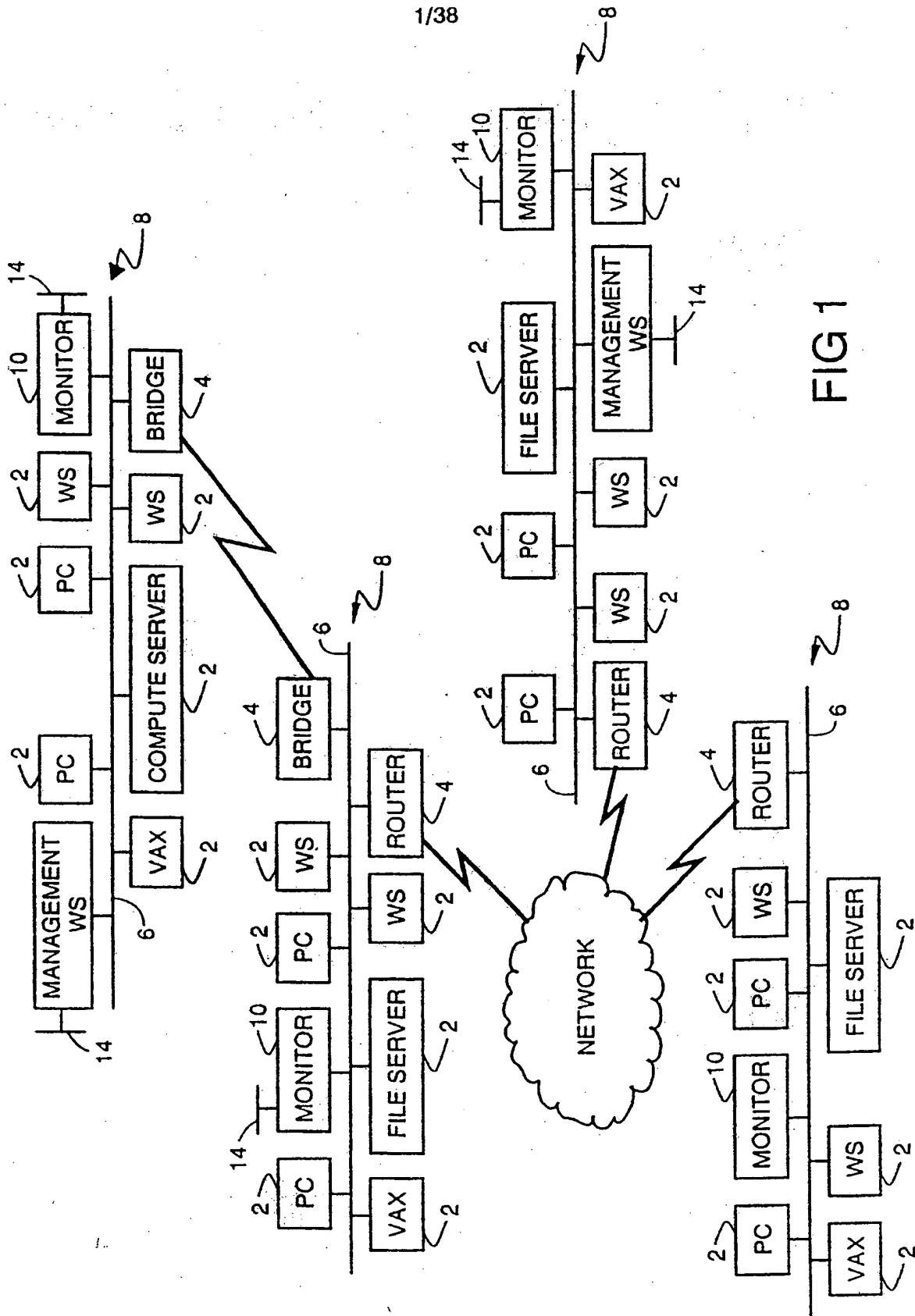


FIG 1

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- 10 updating a table linking node names to node
- 11 addresses based on information contained in said name
- 12 binding protocol messages in said packets.

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6 when abnormal operation of the network with
7 respect to communication between the two nodes is
8 detected, diagnosing the problem by separately analyzing
9 the performance of each of the nodes and each of the
10 links connecting the two nodes to isolate the abnormal
11 operation.

1 29. A method of timing the duration of a
2 transaction of interest occurring in the course of
3 communication between nodes of a network, the beginning
4 of said transaction being defined by the sending of a
5 first packet of a particular kind from one node to the
6 other, and the end of said transaction being defined by
7 the sending of another packet of a particular kind
8 between the nodes, comprising
9 passively and in real time monitoring packets
10 transmitted in the network,
11 beginning to time said transaction upon the
12 appearance of said first packet,
13 determining when the other packet has been
14 transmitted, and
15 ending the timing of the duration of the
16 transaction upon the appearance of the other packet.

1 30. A method for tracking node address to node
2 name mappings in a network of nodes of the kind in which
3 each node has a possibly nonunique node name and a unique
4 node address within the network and in which node
5 addresses can be assigned and reassigned to node names
6 dynamically using a name binding protocol message
7 incorporated within a packet, said method comprising
8 monitoring packets transmitted in said network,
9 and

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1 26. Apparatus for monitoring packet
2 communications in a network of nodes in which
3 communications may be in accordance with multiple
4 protocols, said apparatus comprising
5 a monitor connected to a communication medium of
6 the network for passively, and in real time, monitoring
7 transmitted packets of different protocols and storing
8 information about communications associated with said
9 packets, said communications being in accordance with
10 different protocols, and
11 a workstation for receiving said information about
12 said communications from said monitor and providing an
13 interface to a user,
14 said monitor and said workstation including means
15 for relaying said information about multiple protocols
16 with respect to communication in said different protocols
17 from said monitor to said workstation in accordance with
18 a single common network management protocol.

1 27. A method of diagnosing communication problems
2 between two nodes in a network of nodes interconnected by
3 links, comprising
4 monitoring the operation of the network with
5 respect to specific items of performance during normal
6 operation,
7 generating a model of normal operation of said
8 network based on said monitoring, and
9 setting acceptable threshold levels for said
10 specific items of performance based on said model.

1 28. The method of claim 27 further comprising the
2 steps of
3 monitoring the operation of the network with
4 respect to the specific items of performance during
5 periods which may include abnormal operation, and

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6 dialog complying with a predefined communication protocol
7 selected from among protocols available in said network,
8 said method comprising
9 monitoring the operation of the network with
10 respect to specific items of performance during normal
11 operation,
12 generating a model of said network based on said
13 monitoring, and
14 setting acceptable threshold levels for said
15 specific items of performance based on said model.

1 23. The method of claim 22 further comprising
2 monitoring the operation of the network with
3 respect to the specific items of performance during
4 periods which may include abnormal operation.

1 24. Apparatus for monitoring communication
2 dialogs which occur in a network of nodes, each dialog
3 being effected by a transmission of one or more packets
4 among two or more communicating nodes, each dialog
5 complying with a predefined communication protocol
6 selected from among protocols available in said network,
7 said apparatus comprising
8 a monitor connected to the network medium for
9 passively, and in real time, monitoring transmitted
10 packets and storing information about dialogs associated
11 with said packets, and
12 a workstation for receiving said information about
13 dialogs from said monitor and providing an interface to a
14 user.

1 25. The apparatus of claim 24 wherein said
2 workstation further comprises
3 means for enabling a user to observe events of
4 active dialogs.

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3 information about prior packets transmitted in the
4 dialog.

1 17. The method of claim 15 further comprising
2 updating the current state to the true state based on
3 information about prior packets transmitted in the
4 dialog.

1 18. The method of claim 3 wherein said step of
2 deriving information about the states of dialogs
3 occurring in said network comprises parsing said packets
4 in accordance with more than one but fewer than all
5 layers of a protocol.

1 19. The method of claim 3 wherein each said
2 communication protocol includes multiple layers, and each
3 dialog complies with one of said layers.

1 20. The method of claim 3 wherein said protocols
2 include a connectionless-type protocol in which the state
3 of a dialog is implicit in transmitted packets, and said
4 step of deriving information about the states of dialogs
5 includes inferring the states of said dialogs from said
6 packets.

1 21. The method of claim 4 further comprising
2 parsing said packets in accordance a protocol and
3 temporarily suspending parsing of some layers of
4 said protocol when parsing is not rapid enough to match
5 the rate of packets to be parsed.

1 22. A method of analyzing the performance of a
2 network of nodes which communicate via dialogs, each
3 dialog being effected by a transmission of one or more
4 packets among two or more communicating nodes, each
5

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3 analyzing sequence numbers of data related packets
4 stored in said history of events, and
5 detecting retransmissions based on said sequence
6 numbers.

1 11. The method of claim 4 further comprising
2 updating the current state based on each new
3 packet associated with said dialog, and
4 if an updated current state cannot be determined,
5 consulting information about prior packets associated
6 with said dialog as an aid in updating said state.

1 12. The method of claim 5 further comprising
2 searching said history of events to identify the
3 initiator of a dialog.

1 13. The method of claim 5 further comprising
2 searching the history of events for packets which
3 have been retransmitted.

1 14. The method of claim 4 wherein
2 the full set of packets associated with a dialog
3 up to a point in time completely define a true state of
4 the dialog at that point in time,
5 said step of updating the current state in
6 response to the detected contents of transmitted packets
7 comprises generating a current state which may not
8 conform to the true state.

1 15. The method of claim 5 wherein the step of
2 updating the current state comprises updating the current
3 state to "unknown".

1 16. The method of claim 14 further comprising
2 updating the current state to the true state based on

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4 maintaining a current state for each dialog, and
5 updating the current state in response to the
6 detected contents of transmitted packets.

1 5. The method of claim 3 wherein said step of
2 deriving information about the states of dialogs
3 comprises
4 maintaining, for each dialog, a history of events
5 based on information derived from the contents of
6 packets, and
7 analyzing the history of events to derive
8 information about the dialog.

1 6. The method of claim 5 wherein said step of
2 analyzing the history includes counting events.

1 7. The method of claim 5 wherein said step of
2 analyzing the history includes gathering statistics about
3 events.

1 8. The method of claim 5 further comprising
2 monitoring the history of events for dialogs which
3 are inactive, and
4 purging from the history of events dialogs which
5 have been inactive for a predetermined period of time.

1 9. The method of claim 4 wherein said step of
2 deriving information about the states of dialogs
3 comprises
4 updating said current state in response to
5 observing the transmission of at least two data related
6 packets between nodes.

1 10. The method of claim 5 wherein said step of
2 analyzing the history of events comprises

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Claims

- 1 1. A method for monitoring communications which
2 occur in a network of nodes, each communication being
3 effected by a transmission of one or more packets among
4 two or more communicating nodes, each communication
5 complying with a predefined communication protocol
6 selected from among protocols available in said network,
7 said method comprising
8 detecting passively and in real time the contents
9 of packets, and
10 deriving, from said detected contents of said
11 packets, communication information associated with
12 multiple said protocols.
- 1 2. The method of claim 1 wherein said step of
2 deriving communication information includes deriving
3 communication information from associated with multiple
4 layers of at least one of said protocols.
- 1 3. A method for monitoring communication dialogs
2 which occur in a network of nodes, each dialog being
3 effected by a transmission of one or more packets among
4 two or more communicating nodes, each dialog complying
5 with a predefined communication protocol selected from
6 among protocols available in said network, said method
7 comprising
8 detecting the contents of packets, and
9 deriving from said detected contents of said
10 packets, information about the states of dialogs
11 occurring in said network and which comply with different
12 selected protocols available in said network.
- 1 4. The method of claim 3 wherein said step of
2 deriving information about the states of dialogs
3 comprises

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4.12.9.7 Client to File

Node(Segment) Name

File System name

directory name

file name

	pkt	pkt rate	err	err rate	actv conn	flow ctl	flow ctl rt %	tlc
node(segment)1								
node(segment)2								
...								
node(segment)n								

This scrolls down as required.

5.13 Summary Screen for Traffic Matrix

	Seg1	Seg2	Seg3	Segn
Seg1		frame byte error	frame byte error		frame byte error
Seg2	frame byte error		frame byte error		frame byte error
Seg3	frame byte error	frame byte error			frame byte error
...					
Segn	frame byte error	frame byte error	frame byte error	

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This scrolls down as required.

5.12.9.3.1 Navigation

Double clicking on a file invokes the file screen for the selected file.

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5.12.9.2 Client to File System

Node(Segment) Name
File System name

	pkt	pkt	err	err	actv	flow	flow	tffc
		rate		rate	conn	ctl	ctl	rt %
node(segment)1								
node(segment)2								
node(segment)n								

Directories on this file system

directory 1
directory 2

directory n

This scrolls down as required.

5.12.9.2.1 Navigation

Double clicking on a directory invokes the directory screen for the selected directory.

5.12.9.3 Client to Directory

Node(Segment) Name
File System name
directory name

	pkt	pkt	err	err	actv	flow	flow	tffc
		rate		rate	conn	ctl	ctl	rt %
node(segment)1								
node(segment)2								
node(segment)n								

files in this directory

file 1
file 2

file n

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5.12.9 Primary Screens NFS5.12.9.1 Client to Server

Node(segment) Name

	pkt	pkt rate	err	err rate	actv conn	flow ctl	flow ctl rt	tffc %
node(segment)1								
node(segment)2								
node(segment)n								

File systems on this node

file system 1
file system 2

file system n

This scrolls down as required.

5.12.9.1.1 Navigation

Double clicking on a file system invokes the file system screen for the selected file system.

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5.12.8 Primary Screen UDP

Node(Segment) Name

	pkt	pkt	err	err	actv	flow	flow		tffc
		rate		rate	conn	ctl	ctl rt	%	
node(segment)1									
node(segment)2									

node(segment)n

This scrolls down to accomodate all nodes (or segments) required.

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5.12.6 Primary Screen ICMP

This is invoked by selection of the ICMP entry for a node (segment) pair. The user is vectored to the IP traffic matrix screen in this case.

5.12.7 Primary Screen TCP

Node(Segment) Name

	pkt	pkt	err	err	act	rxmt	rxmt	flw	flw	tffc	#
		rate		rate	conn	rate	rate	ctl	ct rt	%	conns
node(segment)1											
node(segment)2											
...											
node(segment)n											

This scrolls down to accomodate all nodes (or segments) required.

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5.12.3 Primary Screen DLI

Node(Segment) Name

	frm	frm rate	byte	byte rate	err	err rate	flow ctl	flow ct rt	tffc %
node(segment)1									
node(segment)2									

node(segment)n

This scrolls down to accomodate all nodes (or segments) required.

5.12.4 Secondary Screen

	frag	frag rate	tcp rexmit	tcp rexmit rt
rows as primary screen				

5.12.5 Primary Screen IP

Node(Segment) Name

	pkt	pkt rate	err	err rate	frag	frag rate	icmp	flw ctl	flw ct rt	tffc %
node(segment)1										
node(segment)2										

node(segment)n

This scrolls down to accomodate all nodes (or segments) required.

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- 1 The user comes from a context of a specific segment or node plus a protocol level and this screen must preserve this context.
- 2 If the selection propagated from the Summary Tool is a segment then the distribution is segment to segment, if the selection is a node then the distribution is node to node.
- 3 Values are shown in order of heaviest traffic to lightest.
- 4 The initial screen has the heaviest pairs of nodes or segments. Scrolled screens contain progressively lighter traffic loads.
- 5 The user can select the column by which the nodes are to be ordered and request reordering. This allows the user to use this screen look at flow control for example.
- 6 Double clicking on a node or segment in the display area allows the user to move to this object as the focus of the traffic matrix ie if the user is looking at a matrix for node A and selects node B (which is one of the nodes in the matrix) they will get the traffic matrix for B.
- 7 Double clicking on the node which is the focus of the matrix (eg A in the above example) selects the next segment or node, consistent with the current view. Node views click to other nodes on the segment. Segment views click to other segments. The segment (or) node selection will be ordered alphabetically.
- 8 The data maintained between two nodes (or segments) will be aged out if no communication between them occurs for a defined period (settable by the user -eventually).

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5.11.12 Secondary Screen Layout -TCP

Extended Column Headings

rows as for primary screens

5.11.13 Primary Screen -NFS

node name
mac address
ip address
port number
start time

node name
mac address
ip address
port number
last seen time

Standard Column Headings

variables as for NFS Group

5.11.14 Secondary Screen Layout -NFS

Extended Column Headings

rows as for primary screens

5.11.15 Navigation

As for NFS group a hierarchy of screens is available:

- 1 client to server
- 2 client to file system
- 3 client to directory
- 4 client to file

5.12 Traffic Matrix Group (Not in release 1)5.12.1 Definition

This screen shows traffic distribution between a selected node (or segment) and other nodes (or segments) in the network.

For the DLL and IP layers it is essentially a repeat of the dialogue screens. For the UDP and TCP layers however it represents a summation over multiple connections between the two nodes.

5.12.2 Defaults

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5.11.11 Primary Screen -TCP

node name	node name
mac address	mac address
ip address	ip address
port number	port number
Application Protocol:	
Connection Status: [active, closed-ok, closed reset, unknown]	
start time	last seen time

 Standard Column Headings

Pkts
 bytes
 header bytes
 errors
 pkts bad seq #
 bytes not acked
 persists
 keep alives
 pkts rexmit
 bytes rexmit
 ack only pkt
 window probes
 pkts urg only
 window update only
 control pkts
 dup only pkts
 part dup pkts
 dup bytes
 out order pkts
 out order bytes
 data pkts after window
 bytes after window
 pkts after close
 dup acks
 acks unsent data
 ack pkts
 bytes acked by acks
 current window

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5.11.9 Primary Screen -UDP

node name
mac address
ip address
port number
Application Protocol:
start time

node name
mac address
ip address
port number
last seen time

Standard Column Headings

Pkts
bytes
errors
ip frags
flow ctl

5.11.10 Secondary Screen Layout -UDP

Extended Column Headings

rows as for primary screens

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5.11.7 Primary Screen -ICMP

This is invoked by selection of the ICMP entry from the IP screen.

node name	node name
mac address	mac address
ip address	ip address

Standard Column Headings

Pkts
 Bytes
 Errors
 Off seg
 D.U. net
 D.U. host
 D.U. Prot
 D.U. port
 D.U. frag
 D.U. Src route
 D.U. Net Unk.
 D.U. Host Unk.
 D.U. Src Host Isol.
 D.U. Dnet Ad Prob
 D.U. Dhost Ad Prob
 D.U. Net Unr.
 D.U. Time Xd Trans
 D.U. Time Xd Reass
 Param prob
 Param opt miss.
 src quench
 redir net
 redir host
 redir tos net
 redir tos host
 Echo req
 Echo Resp
 Ts req
 Ts resp
 Addr mask req
 Addr mask resp

5.11.8 Secondary Screen Layout

Extended Column Headings

rows as for primary screens

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5.11.3 Primary Screen -DLL

node name
 mac address
 ip address
 Network Protocols:
 start time

node name
 mac address
 ip address
 last seen time

Standard Column Headings

frames
 bytes
 errors
 flow ctl
 ip frags
 tcp retransmissions

5.11.4 Secondary Screen Layout -DLLExtended Column Headings

rows as for primary screens

5.11.5 Primary Screen -IP

node name
 mac address
 ip address
 Transport Protocols:
 start time

node name
 mac address
 ip address
 last seen time

Standard Column Headings

Pkts
 bytes
 header bytes
 errors
 fragments
 TCP retransmissions
 ICMP

5.11.6 Secondary Screen Layout -IPExtended Column Headings

rows as for primary screens

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The content of this screen is essentially the same as the corresponding row entry from the Traffic matrix screen for the DLL and IP layers. Their inclusion is to provide the user with a consistent navigation paradigm across the layers (and to provide this functionality in release 1 which does not include the Traffic matrix support).

The data set displayed in this screen will be appropriate to the protocols used between the nodes. The variables shown are those selected for TCP/IP protocols. Where nodes converse using multiple protocols this will be expanded to select data from each protocol set.

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5.10.2 Defaults

- 1 This is a "complete values" screen. It shows all of the values for the FTP protocol type
- 2 The user comes from a context of either a segment or a node and this screen must preserve that context.

5.10.3 Primary Screen Layout

Standard Column Headings

TBD

5.10.4 Secondary Screen Layout

Extended Column Headings

rows as for primary screens

5.11 Dialogue Data Group

5.11.1 Definition

This screen displays all of the Data available for a particular dialogue. This screen is shown when the user clicks on an entry in the Summary Tool dialogue information.

Each dialog screen represents a single dialog. Thus at the UDP or TCP level two nodes may have multiple dialogs (each with a unique port pair) and each of these will be represented as a separate entity.

Because the user cannot uniquely identify the dialog he requires from the menus (he does not know the port numbers involved) the only mechanism to invoke these screens is by selection of a dialog from the appropriate summary screen. This problem also prevents the user from 'clicking' through all the dialogs on ports between a node pair (may be addressed in later phase).

5.11.2 Defaults

- 1 This is a "complete values" screen. It shows all of the values available for the selected connection.
- 2 There are several different contexts for this screen. The user may select this option from the summary tools for all protocols. This screen must reflect the node, layer and specific connection context from which the user entered

5.8.3 Primary Screen Layout

Standard Column Headings

TBD

5.8.4 Secondary Screen Layout

Extended Column Headings

rows as for primary screens

5.9 Telnet Group5.9.1 Definition

This screen provides information for the Telnet protocol s/w running on the segment or node.

5.9.2 Defaults

- 1 This is a "complete values" screen. It shows all of the values for the Telnet protocol type
- 2 The user comes from a context of either a segment or a node and this screen must preserve that context.

5.9.3 Primary Screen Layout

Standard Column Headings

TBD

5.9.4 Secondary Screen Layout

Extended Column Headings

rows as for primary screens

5.10 FTP Group5.10.1 Definition

This screen provides information for the FTP protocol s/w running on the segment or node.

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5.7.3 Primary Screen Layout

Standard Column Headings

TBD

5.7.4 Secondary Screen Layout

Extended Column Headings

rows as for primary screens

5.8 RARP Group5.8.1 Definition

This screen provides information for the RARP protocol s/w running on the segment or node.

5.8.2 Defaults

- 1 This is a "complete values" screen. It shows all of the values for the RARP protocol type
- 2 The user comes from a context of either a segment or a node and this screen must preserve that context.

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5.7.1 Definition

This screen provides information for the ARP protocol s/w running on the segment or node.

5.7.2 Defaults

- 1 This is a "complete values" screen. It shows all of the values for the ARP protocol type
- 2 The user comes from a context of either a segment or a node and this screen must preserve that context.

5.6.15 Primary Screen Layout -file

Standard Column Headings	
total nfs ops	
nfs ops rate	
read ops	
read ops rate	
write ops	
write ops rate	
bytes read	
bte read rate	
bytes written	
bytes written rate	
write cache	
null ops	
get file attr	
set file attr	
look ups	
read link	
create link	
create sym link	
Attributes	
type	
mode	
nlinks	
uid	
gid	
size	
blocksize	
rdev	
blocks	
fileid	
atime	
mtime	
ctime	

5.6.16 Secondary Screen Layout

Extended Column Headings	
rows as for primary screens	

5.7 ARP Group

Extended Column Headings

rows as for primary screens

5.6.13 Navigation

Double clicking on a file invokes the file screen for the selected file.

5.6.14 Defaults -file

- 1 This is a "complete values" screen. It shows all of the values for the NFS protocol type for this file.
- 2 The user comes from a context of an nfs file directory and this screen must preserve that context.

5.6.11 Primary Screen Layout -directory

Standard Column Headings

total nfs ops
 nfs ops rate
 read ops
 read ops rate
 write ops
 write ops rate
 bytes read
 bte read rate
 bytes written
 bytes written rate
 write cache
 create file
 remove file
 rename file
 null ops
 get file attr
 set file attr
 look ups
 read link
 create link
 create sym lnk
 create sym lnk

Attributes

type
 mode
 nlinks
 uid
 gid
 size
 blocksize
 rdev
 blocks
 fileid
 atime
 mtime
 ctime

Files in Directory

file 1
 file 2

file n

5.6.12 Secondary Screen Layout

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- 1 This is a "complete values" screen. It shows all of the values for the NFS protocol type for this directory.
- 2 The user comes from a context of an nfs file system and this screen must preserve that context.

5.6.7 Primary Screen Layout -file system

Standard Column Headings

total nfs ops
 nfs ops rate
 read ops
 read op rate
 write ops
 write op rate
 bytes read
 bte read rate
 bytes written
 bytes written rate
 write cache
 create file
 remove file
 rename file
 create dir
 remove dir
 null ops
 get file attr
 set file attr
 look ups
 read link
 create link
 create sym lnk
 get fsys attr
 mount
 unmount

Directories in File System

directory 1
 directory 2

directory n

5.6.8 Secondary Screen Layout

Extended Column Headings

rows as for primary screens

5.6.9 Navigation

Double clicking on a directory invokes the directory screen for the selected directory.

5.6.10 Defaults -directory

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Double clicking on a file system invokes the file system screen for the selected file system.

5.6.6 Defaults -file system

- 1 This is a "complete values" screen. It shows all of the values for the NFS protocol type for this file system.
- 2 The user comes from a context of either an nfs client or server and this screen must preserve that context.

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5.6.3 Primary Screen Layout -client/server

Standard Column Headings

total nfs ops
 nfs ops rate
 read opss
 read rate
 write ops
 bytes read
 bte read rate
 bytes written
 bytes written rate
 write rate
 write cache
 create file
 remove file
 rename file
 create dir
 remove dir
 null ops
 get file attr
 set file attr
 look ups
 read link
 create link
 create sym lnk
 get fsys attr
 mount
 unmount
 readmount
 unmountall
 readexport

File Systems on Server

file system 1
 file system 2

file system n

5.6.4 Secondary Screen Layout

Extended Column Headings

rows as for primary screens

5.6.5 Navigation

5.6 NFS Group

5.6.1 Definition

These screens provide information for the NFS protocol s/w running on the segment or node. The screens show the breakdown of activity by servers and clients for filesystems, directories and files.

5.6.2 Defaults -client/server

- 1 This is a "complete values" screen. It shows all of the values for the NFS protocol type
- 2 The user comes from a context of either a segment or a node and this screen must preserve that context.

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5.5.3 Primary Screen Layout

Standard Column Headings			
number connections			
Pkts			
Pkt rate			
bytes			
Byte rate			
header bytes			
Hdr byt rt			
errors			
Error rate			
persists			
keep alives			
retransmits			
bytes retransmit			
ack only pkt			
window probes			
pkts urg only			
window update only			
control pkts			
dup only pkts			
part dup pkts			
dup bytes			
out order pkts			
out order bytes			
data pkts after window			
bytes after window			
pkts after close			
dup acks			
ack pkts			
off seg			
off seg rate			
Protocol	Pkt Count	Pkt Rate	%
Protocol 1			
Protocol 2			
Protocol n			

5.5.4 Secondary Screen Layout

Extended Column Headings

rows as for primary screens

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5.5 TCP Group

5.5.1 Definition

This screen provides information for the TCP protocol s/w running on the segment or node.

5.5.2 Defaults

- 1 This is a "complete values" screen. It shows all of the values for the TCP protocol type
- 2 The user comes from a context of a specific segment or node and this screen must preserve that context

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5.3.4 Secondary Screen LayoutExtended Column Headings

rows as for primary screen

5.4 UDP Group5.4.1 Definition

This screen provides information for the UDP protocol s/w running on the segment or node.

5.4.2 Defaults

- 1 This is a "complete values" screen. It shows all of the values for the UDP protocol type
- 2 The user comes from a context of a specific segment or node and this screen must preserve that context.

5.4.3 Primary Screen LayoutStandard Column Headings

Pkts
Pkt rate
Bytes
Byte rate
Errors
Error rate
Header bytes
Header rate
off seg
off seg rate

Protocol	Pkt Count	Pkt Rate	%
----------	-----------	----------	---

Protocol 1

Protocol 2

Protocol n

5.4.4 Secondary Screen LayoutExtended Column Headings

rows as for primary screen

5.3.3 Primary Screen Layout

Standard Column Headings

Pkts
Pkt rate
Bytes
Byte rate
Errors
Error rate
Off seg
Off seg rate
D.U. net
D.U. host
D.U. Prot
D.U. port
D.U. frag
D.U. Src route
D.U. Net Unk.
D.U. Host Unk.
D.U. Src Host Isol.
D.U. Dnet Ad Prob
D.U. Dhost Ad Prob
D.U. Net Unr.
D.U. Time Xd Trans
D.U. Time Xd Reass
Param prob
Param opt miss.
src quench
redir net
redir host
redir tos net
redir tos host
Echo req
Echo Resp
Ts req
Ts resp
Addr mask req
Addr mask resp

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5.2.3 Primary Screen Layout

Standard Column Headings			
Pkts			
Pkt rate			
Bytes			
Byte rate			
Errors			
Error rate			
Frag			
Frag rate			
Header bytes			
Header rate			
Bcast Xmt			
Bcast rate			
Mcast Xmt			
Mcast rate			
Off seg			
Off seg rate			
Protocol	Pkt Count	Pkt Rate	%
Protocol 1			
Protocol 2			
Protocol n			

5.2.4 Secondary Screen Layout

Extended Column Headings

rows as for primary screen

5.3 ICMP Group5.3.1 Definition

This screen provides information for the ICMP protocol s/w running on the segment or node.

5.3.2 Defaults

1. This is a "complete values" screen. It shows all of the values for the ICMP protocol type
2. The user comes from a context of a specific segment or node and this screen must preserve that context.

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[local]
 Total
 Off seg rate
 Rcv
 Xmt
 [Transit]
 [local]

Total
 Runt Xmt
 [Alignment]
 [Collisions]

Protocol	Pkt Count	Pkt Rate	%
Protocol 1			
Protocol 2			

Protocol n

5.1.4 Secondary Screen Layout

Extended Column Headings

rows as for primary screen

5.2 IP Group

5.2.1 Definition

This screen provides information for the IP network layer running on the segment or node.

5.2.2 Defaults

- 1 This is a "complete values" screen. It shows all of the values for the IP protocol type
- 2 The user comes from a context of a specific segment or node and this screen must preserve that context

5.1.3 Primary Screen Layout

Standard Column Headings

Frames

Rcv
Xmt
Total

Frm rate

Rcv
Xmt
Total

Bytes

Rcv
Xmt
Total

Byte rate

Rcv
Xmt
Total

Errors

Rcv
Xmt
Total

Error rate

Rcv
Xmt
Total

802.3 frames

Rcv
Xmt
Total

ethernet frames

Rcv
Xmt
Total

802.3 frame rate

Rcv
Xmt
Total

ethernet frame rate

Rcv
Xmt
Total

Bcast Xmt

Bcast rate

Mcast Xmt

Mcast rate

Off seg

Rcv
Xmt
[Transit]

5. Actual Screens for Values Tool

APPENDIX V

5.1 Data Link Group

5.1.1 Definition

This screen summarizes the data-link parameters.

5.1.2 Defaults

- 1 This is a "complete values" screen. It shows all of the values for the DLL protocol layer.
- 2 The user comes from a context of a specific segment or node and this screen must preserve that context.

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- Most Active Nodes** The five most active nodes at this protocol layer. The nodes are displayed as % and ranked in decreasing order.
node % = $100(\text{node packet rate} / \text{packet rate})$
- ICMP Types Seen** The total number of these specific ICMP packet types transmitted and received on this segment or node.
- Total Segment Bandwidth** The % of the available bandwidth used by this protocol. If the screen is a segment display it is % used by all nodes on the segment, if it is a node display it is the % used by that node.
% = $100(8 * \text{frame rate} / 10000000)$
- Total Active Dialogs** The number of dialogs detected for the node or segment at this protocol layer.
-

APPENDIX IV

Summary Tool - Values Display Fields

Packet Rate	total packets per second at this protocol layer received and transmitted at segment or node
Byte Rate	total bytes per second at this protocol layer received and transmitted at segment or node
Errors	total errors at this protocol layer received and transmitted at segment or node
Broadcast Pkt Rate	total number packets per second at this protocol layer addressed to broadcast address
Multicast Pkt Rate	total number packets per second at this protocol layer addressed to multicast address
Source Quenches	total number of ICMP source quench packets received and transmitted from this segment or node.
Fragments	total number of IP fragmented packets received and transmitted from this segment or node.
Flow Controls	
UDP	total number of ICMP source quench packets received and transmitted on this UDP port.
TCP	total number of ICMP source quench packets received and transmitted on this TCP port.
NFS	total number of ICMP source quench packets received and transmitted on this NFS port.
Retransmissions	total number of TCP packets retransmitted on this TCP port.
Off Segment Packets	
in	% traffic at this protocol layer received by nodes on this segment originating from other segments $\text{in} = 100(\text{packet rate} / \text{packet rate rev from off seg})$
out	% traffic at this protocol layer transmitted by nodes on this segment to nodes on other segments $\text{out} = 100(\text{packet rate} / \text{packet rate xmt to off seg})$
Transit	% traffic at this protocol layer originating from other segments which are addressed to nodes not on this segment $\text{transit} = 100(\text{packet rate} / \text{packet rate transit})$
Local	% Traffic at this protocol layer which originates and terminates on this segment $\text{local} = 100 - (\text{in} + \text{out} + \text{transit})$
Most Active Protocols	The five most active protocols running above this layer (ie the users of this layer). The protocols are displayed as % and ranked in decreasing order. $\text{protocol \%} = 100(\text{protocol packet rate} / \text{packet rate})$

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Keepalives mean that a connection has been up for a long time without and activity. Resources may be unnecessarily tied up.

Window Probes

A Window Probe is a TCP packet that is sent to check the size of the remote partner's window when the last advertised window size was zero. The Window Probe packet contains one byte of data. The remote partner responds with an ACK packet, which contains the size of the remote partner's current window size.

Non-data packets, which may include window update information, may be lost and are not be retransmitted. It may therefore become necessary to check the remote partner's window size if that information has not been received for some period of time. This can mean that a node is running a faulty TCP implementation, that timers are misconfigured, or packets are being lost.

Window Update Only Packets

A Window Update Only packet is a packet that contains no data, but in which the advertised window size has been updated.

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Bytes out of Window

Bytes out of Window are bytes that are not within the boundaries of the receiving partner's currently advertised window. The data is either acknowledged data or data that the partner is not ready to receive.

Packets after Close

Packets after Close are packets observed after a connection has been closed. These may be packets that had been "lost" on the network, or it may indicate a malfunction in the sending station.

RST Packets

A packet in which the RST (reset) bit is set.

SYN Control Packets

A packet in which the SYN bit is set.

FIN Control Packets

A packet in which the FIN bit is set.

URG Control Packets

An URG Control Packet is a packet in which the Urgent pointer is set.

The packet contains data that the receiving application should process as soon as possible. For example, the control-key sequences used by some applications are often sent as Urgent data.

Keepalives

A Keepalive is a TCP packet that a user sends to check to see if a connection is still active. The Keepalive packet contains either not data or one garbage byte of data that is outside the remote partner's last advertised window. The remote partner responds with either an ACK, confirming that the connection is alive, or a RST, indicating that the connection had been dropped.

Although widely implemented, the keepalive mechanism is not part of the TCP protocol, so you will not necessarily see keepalive activity.

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time expires without the ACK being received, it retransmits the data contained in the presumably lost packet. It may retransmit a packet identical to the one lost, or it may combine data from multiple lost packets into a new packet, or it may combine lost data with new data into a new packet.

Excessive retransmissions can mean that a gateway is overloaded or down, that a system is overloaded, or that network parameters are misconfigured. In general, small dedicated networks should see few retransmissions. Larger, more diverse networks with routers, bridges and gateways with different capabilities and capacities are likely to have more retransmissions.

Bytes Retransmitted

Byte Retransmitted are TCP data bytes that have already been sent at least once.

See Retransmissions.

Out of Order Packets

Out of Order Packets are packets containing bytes with lower sequence numbers than bytes in previously seen packets.

Packets do not necessarily arrive in the order they were sent in. The receiving node puts the data in the correct order once it has received all packets. A high value may mean that some packets are being sent by way of a slower route, or that there is an overloaded or down bridge or router.

Out of Order Bytes

Out of Order Bytes are bytes with lower sequence numbers than bytes seen in previous packets.

Data out of Window Packets

Data out of Window Packets are packets that contains data that is not within the boundaries of the receiving partner's currently advertised window. The data is either acknowledged data or data that the partner is not ready to receive.

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the IP network. It has two parts: the TCP header, which contains control information such as the source and destination TCP ports; and the data to be transferred to the destination user.

Bytes

The Monitor maintains a count and rate for bytes into and out of all monitored objects. For example, you can monitor the number of bytes into or out of a chosen node to measure the traffic load with respect to that node. You can monitor the number of bytes into and out of all nodes on the segment. The byte count includes header and data bytes.

Header Bytes

The header is the portion of the TCP packet that contains control information used by the protocol, such as source and destination TCP ports. Comparing the number of TCP header bytes to the total number of TCP bytes gives an idea of the amount of TCP overhead on a connection.

Error Packets

A TCP error is logged for each packet observed with one of the following problems:

- * length of TCP packet is less than 20 bytes
- * TCP Header length is less than 20 bytes
- * TCP header length is greater than the length of the TCP packet
- * TCP header length is greater than 20 bytes but the length of the TCP packet is less than the TCP header length.

Retransmissions

A Retransmission is a TCP packet that contains some data that has already been sent at least once. A Retransmission may or may not be an exact duplicate of the packet already transmitted.

Note that if the underlying packet delivery system (DLL) creates a duplicate, it is counted as a retransmission.

When a TCP entity sends a data packet to its remote partner, it waits a predetermined period of time (tracked by a retransmission timer) for an acknowledgement (ACK) from the remote partner. If this

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Timestamp Request

This is a request that the addressed node send back a Timestamp Response packet.

Timestamp Response

This is a response packet sent by a node when it has received a Timestamp Request packet.

Address Mask Packets

The IP protocol's addressing scheme allows sites to group multiple physical networks (segments) into a single addressable subnet. The subnet addressing scheme allows a site to determine, to an extent, which IP address bits identify the network (including subnet) and which identify nodes in the local subnet. For example, a site may determine that the first three octets in the IP address specify the network, and the last octet specifies the node in the network.

The division of address bits between network and node is represented by an address mask. The address mask is a string of 32 bits, where each bit used to specify network is set to 1, and bits that identify node are set to 0.

A node learns the address mask for its local subnet by requesting the information from a gateway. To do so it sends an ICMP Address Mask Request message to the gateway. If it does not know the address of the gateway, it may broadcast the request. The gateway replies with an ICMP Address Mask Response.

Address Mask Request

This is a request that the addressed node send back an Address Mask Response packet.

Address Mask Response

This is a response packet sent by a node when it has received an Address Mask Request packet.

TCP Variables

TCP Packets

A TCP packet (sometimes referred to as a segment) is a string of bytes that is transferred as a unit across

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Redirect to TOS net

This is a redirect for the network and type of service. This packet means that datagrams to hosts on this network should be routed differently in order to obtain this type of service.

Redirect TOS host

This is a redirect for the host and type of service. This packet means that a datagram to this host should be routed differently in order to obtain this type of service.

Echo Packets

The echo mechanism is used to verify that a destination is currently reachable, or to test the delay time between nodes. Echo is often referred to as "ping." The echo mechanism involves two ICMP packets: Echo Request and Echo Reply. The Monitor maintains counts for both of these.

Note that some diagnostic tools issue a series of ICMP Echo Request packets and then monitor and analyze the ICMP Echo Response packets.

A high number of these packets wastes traffic capacity.

Echo Request

This is a request that the addressed node send back an Echo Response packet.

Echo Response

This is a response packet sent by a node when it has received an Echo Request packet.

Timestamp Packets

The timestamp mechanism is used by nodes to synchronize their clocks. Node A sends an ICMP Timestamp Request packet to Node B, requesting that Node B return the current time of its system clock. Node B sends an ICMP Timestamp Response packet with the requested time to Node A. Node A can roughly synchronize its clock with Node B based on the response timestamp.

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an ICMP Source Quench Packet to one or more nodes to tell them to slow down.

Redirect Packets

The redirect mechanism allows gateways to send information about routes to hosts. This works as follows:

Each node maintains a table that contains, for each of the nodes with which it communicates, the physical address of a gateway. This gateway is the first step in the route to the destination node. When a node sends a datagram to a node that is not on its segment, it send it to the gateway indicating in its routing table for the destination node.

Gateways maintain more or less complete routing information. They check all datagrams to be routed off a segment to make sure that the optimum route is being used. For example, if there are two gateways available to Node a, and Node A attempts to send a datagram to Node B across Gateway 1 when Gateway 2 would be better, Gateway 1 will detect the problem.

When this occurs, the detecting gateway issues an ICMP Redirect packet to the sending node. This packet tells the node how it should change its routing table.

Nodes use this mechanism to learn routes from gateways. All a node really needs on startup is to know the address of a gateway. It attempts to route all of its off-segment messages through this gateway, and builds its routing table from the ICMP Redirect packets it receives back.

An ICMP Redirect packet contains a diagnostic code that specifies additional information. The Monitor counts the occurrences of each of these:

Redirect for net

This packet means that datagrams to nodes on this network should be routed differently.

Redirect for host

This packet means that a datagram to this host should be routed differently.

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Packets may get stuck in loops (circular routes) because a gateway or router has incorrect information in its routing table (example).

Reassembly Time Exceeded Packets

In routing an IP packet across a network, it is sometimes necessary to fragment it into smaller packets. This must be done to get it across a segment that cannot handle the packet at its original size.

Once a packet has been fragmented, it is not reassembled until the fragments reach the final destination. Since it is possible that one or more fragments will be lost before reaching the destination, the destination node waits only a fixed period of time to receive all the fragments. This is the reassembly time.

If the destination node has not received all of the fragments when the reassembly time expires, it sends an ICMP Fragment Reassembly Time Exceeded packet to the sender.

This problem typically occurs because one or more of the fragments has been lost.

Parameter Problem Packets

Part of each IP packet (the header) contains control information. A parameter is a unit of control information. For example, one parameter specifies the length of the packet, and another specifies whether or not fragmentation of this packet is allowed.

If a gateway detects a serious problem with a parameter, and it is not reportable through one of the other ICMP messages (such as Destination Unreachable), it sends an ICMP Parameter Problem packet back to the sender.

There is currently one specific reason tracked for the ICMP Parameter Problem packet:

Param option missing (missing option parameter)

Source Quench Packets

Gateways use the source quench mechanism to slow the rate of incoming packets. If a gateway is receiving packets too fast for it to keep up with, it will send

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Destination net unknown

The destination network is not in the router's current routing table. This may be because the source node entered the address incorrectly (a software problem) or because the router's routing table is corrupt or incomplete.

Destination host unknown

See destination net unknown

Source host isolated

Destination net prohibited (communication with destination network administratively prohibited)

Net unreachable / TOS

This means network is unreachable for this Type of Service. This message is sent when a router cannot forward a packet because the specified Type of Service is not available for this route. Find out why this Type of Service is being specified. It may be unnecessary.

Host unreachable / TOS

This means host is unreachable for this Type of Service.

Time to Live Exceeded Packets

An IP packet is allowed to remain in transit for a fixed time. This time is called "time to live" and is specified in the IP packet by the sender. If this time expires before the packet is delivered, the packet is discarded. This mechanism prevents packets that get "stuck" in circular routes from congesting the network forever.

This mechanism is enforced by the gateways that route the packet through the network. Each gateway reduces the packet's timer value by an appropriate amount, and then checks to make sure that it has not reached zero. If the timer has reached zero, the gateway discards the packet and transmits an ICMP Time to Live Count Exceeded packet back to the sender.

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Off-segment

Off-segment packets are packets that the Monitor observes on the local segment that are destined for or sent by nodes not on the local segment. All off-segment packets are either routed to, from, or across the local segment.

A high number of ICMP packets from any source wastes traffic capacity that could otherwise be used for data packets. If there are a high number of in or transit off-segment ICMP packets, the source is on a different segment.

Destination Unreachable Packets

If for some reason a gateway cannot deliver an IP packet, it sends an ICMP Destination Unreachable packet to the sender. This packet informs the sender that the packet could not be delivered, and gives a reason. The Monitor keeps count of ICMP Destination Unreachable packets into and out of all objects, by reason. These are listed below.

Net unreachable

The network is having routing problems. Possible routing problems include: a non-operational link a node or router has an incorrect routing table

Host unreachable

See net unreachable.

Protocol unreachable**Port unreachable****Frag needed / DF set**

This means fragmentation is needed but Don't Fragment flag was set. This message is sent when a router cannot forward a packet because it is too large for the next subnetwork in the route. Find out why fragmentation is being disallowed by the sending node - it may not be necessary. If it is necessary, then you must find or create an alternate route.

Source route failed

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US92/02995

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(5) :H04J 3/14; H04J 3/24; H04L 12/56

US CL :370/13, 17, 94.1; 340/825.52

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 370/60; 371/20.1; 340/825.06, 825.07, 825.53; 364/514, 550

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

USPTO APS (Network Monitor);
(Protocol analyzer)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X,P Y	US, A, 5,101,402 (Chiu et al) 31 March 1992 (31.03.92). Column 6, line 32 to column 8, line 10. Figs. 15 and 16.	1-7 24-26
X Y	US, A, 4,887,260 (Carden et al) 12 December 1989 (12.12.89). Column 3, lines 21-51; Column 5, lines 50-68; Column 6, line 48 to column 7, line 38; Fig. 6.	1,3-7,9 24-26,29
A,P	US, A, 5,025,491 (Tsuchiya et al) 18 June 1991 (18.06.91)	30
X	US, A, 4,817,080 (Soha) 28 March 1989 (28.03.89) column 4, lines 23-31; column 5, lines 19-37; claim 1; Fig.1 and 3.	1,24-26

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance

"E" earlier document published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reasons (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

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